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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

NYASSALAND.

Currency: 1000 REIS — 1 MILREIS — \$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September, 1894.

I. Lithographed on white wove paper;
Size, 19x22 mm.



1° Imperforate.

- 1 10r rose
- 2 20r violet
- 3 50r green

2° Perforated 14.

- 4 10r rose
- 5 20r violet
- 6 50r green

II. Same as preceding but surcharged in black with new value; there are a number of minor varieties consisting in the relative positions of the letters of the first and second lines of the surcharge.



1° Imperforate.

- 7 5r on 10r rose, black surcharge
- 8 75r on 20r violet " "
- 9 100r on 50r green " "

2° Perforated 14.

- 10 5r on 10r rose, black surcharge
- 11 75r on 20r violet " "
- 12 100r on 50r green " "

OLDENBURG.

Currency: 30 SILBERGROSCHEN — 1 THALER
— 72 cents U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 5th, 1852.

Engraved in black on colored wove paper;

all the values are of one type, but each is separately engraved.

There are two varieties of the 1-30 thaler, almost equally divided on the plate, and a retouch of the first variety; the principal differences are as follows:

1st variety: the bottom of the shield points to the left of the N of OLDENBURG; the top and bottom strokes of the letters of THALER are thin and the N of OLDENBURG does not touch the shield; the left hollow at the bottom of the shield touches the H of THALER; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

2d variety: the bottom of the shield points to the right of the N of OLDENBURG; the top and bottom strokes of the letters of THALER are thick and the N of OLDENBURG touches the shield; there is a retouch of the first variety, this can readily be distinguished by the left hollow at the bottom of the shield which is almost $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the H of THALER; size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are two varieties of the 1-15 thaler, the first one being the commoner, and two retouches of the first variety; the principal differences are as follows:

1st variety: the bottom of the shield points to the right of the N of OLDENBURG, the hollow of the shield under the H of THALER is pointed and the one under the E of the same word is rounded; the downward stroke of the first I of 1-15 is very small; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 20$ mm.

2d variety: the bottom of the shield points to the centre of the N, both hollows at the bottom of the shield are rounded and the downward stroke of the I is more pronounced than in the first variety; size, $18 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$.

Of the first variety there are two retouches; in the first retouch the hollow at the bottom of the shield is flat, and the distance between it and the H of THALER is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm; and the shading of the royal mantle is heavier; in the second retouch the corner ornaments have been re-engraved, there are only five horizontal dashes in front of the 2 and the inner top line runs into the outer line of the frame.

There is only one type of the 1-10 thaler; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 23$ mm.



- 1 1-30th blue, three varieties
- 2 1-15th rose, four varieties
- 3 1-10th yellow

January 30th, 1855.

Same type as preceding issue engraved in black on colored wove paper; size, $18\frac{1}{4} \times 20$ mm.



- 4 1-3gr green

January 1st, 1858.

Engraved in black on colored wove paper, all of one type but each value separately engraved; size, $17\frac{3}{4} \times 23$ mm.



- 5 1-3gr green
- 6 1gr blue
- 7 2gr rose
- 8 3gr yellow

December 15th, 1860.

Same type as preceding issue, lithographed on white wove paper.

- 9 1-4gr orange
- 10 1-3gr green
- 11 1-3gr dark green
- 12 1-2gr maroon
- 13 1-2gr red brown
- 14 1gr blue
- 15 2gr rose
- 16 3gr yellow

Varieties:

- a. OLDEBURG.
- 17 1-3gr green
- 18 3gr yellow
- b. Dritte.
- 19 1-3gr green
- c. Dritted.
- 20 1-3gr green

February 21st, 1862.

Typographed on white wove paper, the coat of arms embossed without color; size, 19×22 mm.



Rouletted on white lines.

- 21 1-3gr green
- 22 1-2gr orange
- 23 1gr rose
- 24 2gr blue
- 25 3gr stone

ENVELOPES.

TRESS.



H

January 1st, 1861.

Stamp embossed in upper left corner on yellowish white wove paper; inscriptions in blue in small capitals across the upper left corner in two lines: "EIN HALBER (EIN, ZWEI, DREI) GROSCHEN POST COUVERT."

Tress H.

I. Size, 147x84 mm.

Short gum.



- 26 1-2gr dark brown
- 27 1-2gr yellow brown
- 28 1gr dark prussian blue
- 29 1gr bright prussian blue
- 30 1gr pale prussian blue
- 31 2gr bright rose
- 32 2gr pale rose
- 33 3gr bright yellow
- 34 3gr pale yellow
- II. Size, 149x115 mm.
- 35 1-2gr dark brown
- 36 1gr bright prussian blue
- 37 2gr light rose
- 38 3gr bright yellow

Reprints.

1867.

Tress H

Long gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

- 39 1-2gr light brown
- 40 1gr milky blue
- 41 2gr bright rose
- 42 3gr pale yellow

March, 1862.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, embossed in upper right corner; blue inscriptions as in preceding issues across upper right corner.

Tress H.

Short gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

- 43 1-2gr orange
- 44 1-2gr dull orange

- 45 1gr pale rose
- 46 1gr deep rose
- 47 2gr deep ultramarine
- 48 3gr fawn

1863-64.

Stamp impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Tress H.

Long gum.

Size, 147x84 mm.

I. Yellowish white wove paper.

- 49 1-2gr dull orange
- 50 1-2gr yellow orange
- 51 1-2gr bright orange
- 52 1gr dark rose
- 53 1gr light rose
- 54 2gr pale ultramarine
- 55 3gr fawn
- 56 3gr bright red brown

II. Bluish white wove paper.

- 57 1-2gr pale orange
- 58 1gr bright rose
- 59 2gr deep ultramarine
- 60 3gr bistre

ENVELOPES FOR RETURNED LETTERS.

1866.

Without stamp, inscriptions typographed in black on face; grayish white wove paper, round black seal on flap.

Size, 149x115 mm.

- 61 no value, black

WAR ENVELOPES.

July, 1866.

Without stamp, inscriptions typographed in black on various papers.

Size, 150x112 mm.

I. Grayish white wove paper.

- 62 no value, black

II. Grayish blue laid paper.

- 63 no value, black

COUNTERFEITS.

The Oldenburg stamps which have specially tempted the forger and of which some very fine counterfeits exist, are the 1-3 sgr of the 1855 issue and most of the stamps of the 1858 and 1860 issues; the stamps of the 1852 and 1862 issues not being very scarce they have not tempted the skillful forger and only poor counterfeits of these are in existence. As there are too many different forgeries we shall not attempt to describe them, but shall give a few points pertaining to each of the genuine and by which it will be easy to distinguish them from the forgeries.

1855.

1-3 sbgr. The O of OLDENBURG slants a trifle to the right; the inner line at the right extends to the outer line at the top; there are three pearls at each side of the crown; the comma-shaped ornament, which is over the left side of the crown, almost touches the first

pearl from the left and the same ornament over the right side of the crown is about 1-2 mm from the central pearl.

1858.

1-3gr. The inner line of the frame at the left runs into the outer line of the frame at the top; the inner top line of the frame runs into the outer right line of the frame; the G of OLDENBURG is smaller than the other letters of the same word; there are thirteen vertical lines of shading at the left of OLDENBURG, of which the first one is very close to the frame and the last one touches the O; there is one line which runs through the centre of the O, and another one at the right of it but without touching it.

1gr. There are twelve vertical lines of shading at the left of O of OLDENBURG the last one touching the O; there are two lines crossing the O and there is another one touching the right side of the same letter; the bottom stroke of the figure 1 at the left is composed of a double line, in blurred specimens this, however, does not show; in the right oval containing the figure 1 there is a small dot at the centre of the left side touching the frame.

2gr. The outer line at the right extends a trifle at top; both the outer and inner lines of the frame at the left extend a trifle at the bottom; in each of the ovals containing the figure 2 there is a small dot, in the right one it is at the left of the 2 and in the left one at the right of the same, in both about midway between the figure and the frame of the oval; the right oval does not touch the ornament below it; there is a square dot under the right part of the W of ZWEI, between the inner and outer lines of the frame; the right fold of the bottom scroll touches the frame below it.

3gr. The inner line of the frame at the left extends at the top and the bottom; the outer line of the frame at the right extends at the top, the inner line at top extends at the right beyond the outer line; the inner line at the right extends at the bottom; in each of the ovals containing the figure 3 there is a small dot, in the right one at the left of the figure and in the left one at the right of the figure, in both touching the frame of the oval.

1860.

1-4gr. The 4 of 1-4 at the right side is broader but not as tall as the 4 at the left side; there are two lines of shading at the left of E of EIN, one of which touches the top of the E; there are two lines running through the E of GROSCHEN touching the letter at each side; there is one line running through the centre of the O of OLDENBURG and one at each side of the same letter, both touching it.

1-3gr. The points given for the same value of the 1858 issue apply also to this one.

1-2gr. The stamps of this value are printed from two transfers, those from the first one being very clear, showing all the lines of the

shading of the upper and lower labels, while those printed from the second transfer show hardly any of it in the centre of these labels. There are eight lines of shading to the right of the G of "OLDENBURG"; there are eleven lines of shading running through "BURG," the first one touching the extreme left of "B" and the last one touching the right of the "G;" two lines run through the "O" of "OLDENBURG" touching it at each side; the ovals containing the 1-2 do not touch either the frame or the oval containing the shield; the "G" and "R" of "GROSCHEN" are very close together, almost touching one another; the inner line of the frame at the right side projects at the bottom, sometimes running into the outer line of the frame.

1, 2 and 3gr. These are transfers from the same dies of the corresponding values of the 1858 issue and are consequently alike, with the exception of some of the 2 groschen in which the "2" in the right oval has no dot to the left.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Currency: 12 PENCE = 1 SHILLING. 20 SHILLINGS = 1£ = \$4.87 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 1 1p brown
- 2 6p rose
- 3 1sh yellow brown

End of 1877.

Provisional issue.

6 penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black '4' in centre of stamp; there are five different types of the surcharge as per illustrations:

	4	4	4	4	4
type I	type II	type III	type IV	type V	
Perforated 14.					
4	4p on 6p rose, black surcharge, type I				
5	4p on 6p rose	"	"	"	II
6	4p on 6p rose	"	"	"	III
7	4p on 6p rose	"	"	"	IV
8	4p on 6p rose	"	"	"	V

1878.

Same type impression etc., as 1863 issue.

Perforated 14,

9 4p blue
10 5sh green

1881.

Provisional issue.

5 shilling stamps of preceding issue surcharged '1d.' in black in centre of stamp, and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there are five different types of the surcharge as per illustrations.

100 1881

1d. 1d. 1d. 1d. 1d.

type I type II type III type IV type V

Perforated 14.

10a 1p on 5sh green, black surcharge, type I
11 1p on 5sh green " " type II
12 1p on 5sh green " " type III
13 1p on 5sh green " " type IV
14 1p on 5sh green " " type V

Variety: Double surcharge.

15 1p on 5sh green, double surcharge, type I

August, 1882.

Provisional issue,

5 shilling stamps of 1878 issue, surcharged

in black, '1d' in centre of stamp and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there is only one type of this surcharge.

Perforated 14.

16 1-2p on 5sh green, black surcharge

End of 1883.

Provisional issue.

I. 4 penny stamps of 1878 issue surcharged in black '3d' in centre of stamp and original value obliterated by a heavy black line; there are five types of this surcharge.

3d 3d 3d 3d 3d

type I type II type III type IV type V

Perforated 14.

17 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type I
18 3p on 4p blue " " " II
19 3p on 4p blue " " " III
20 3p on 4p blue " " " IV
21 3p on 4p blue " " " V

Varieties:

a. The black line obliterating the value is at top.

22 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge

b. Without the black line.

23 3p on 4p blue, black surcharge

II. Provisional 1-2 penny of August, 1882, surcharged "3" over the "1-2."

Perforated 14.

24 3p on 1-2p green, black surcharge, type I

1883.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding regular issue.

Perforated 14.

25 1-2p brown
26 2p mauve
27 3p blue

1888.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of preceding issue surcharged in black with new value; there are two types of this surcharge, the first one as per illustration with bottom stroke of "2" straight, the second one an italic "2" with curved bottom stroke.



Perforated 14.

28 2p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
29 2p on 3p blue " " " II

1890-91.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of 1883 issue and 4 penny stamps of 1878 issue surcharged in black '1d' in centre of stamp; there are three different types of this surcharge.

1d.

1d

1d

type I

type II

type III

Perforated 14.

30 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
31 1p on 4p blue " " " I
32 1p on 3p blue " " " II
33 1p on 4p blue " " " II
34 1p on 4p blue " " " III

Varieties:

a. "d" below the line.

35 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
b. Surcharged at bottom.

36 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I
c. Surcharged at extreme left in lower part.

37 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

d. Space between "1" and "d."

38 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type I

e. Top stroke of "1" is small.

39 1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type II

40 1p on 4p blue, black surcharge, type II

f. Double surcharge.

41 1x1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, type II

1892.

Provisional issue.

3 penny stamps of 1883 issue surcharged "2 1-2d" in black in centre of stamp; there is only one type of this surcharge.

Perforated 14.

- 42 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge
Varieties:
 a. Comma instead of period after "d."
 43 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge
 b. The top stroke of the "d" is missing.
 44 2 1-2p on 3p blue, black surcharge
 August, 1894.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding regular issues.

Perforated 14.

- 45 1-2p yellow
 46 1p violet
 47 2p rose
 48 2 1-2p green
 49 3p yellow brown
 50 4p dark green
 51 6p blue
 52 1sh red brown
 53 2sh 6p orange
 54 5sh carmine

REVENUE STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1882-1886.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, $38\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 101 6p gray
 102 1sh brown violet
 103 1sh gray
 104 18p blue
 105 2sh red
 106 5sh rose
 107 6sh green
 108 10sh olive
 109 £1 lilac
 110 £4 carmine
 111 £5 green
 112 6p on 8sh yellow

TELEGRAPH STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

I. Regular adhesive stamps surcharged in violet "TELEGRAAF" in two lines



Perforated 14.

- 151 1p brown, violet surcharge
 152 6p rose, violet surcharge
 153 5sh green, violet surcharge

II. Regular adhesive stamps surcharged in black "T. F."



I. Surcharge measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 154 1p brown, black surcharge
 155 6p rose " "
 156 5sh green " "

II. Surcharge measuring $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 14.

- 157 6p rose, black surcharge

III. Regular Revenue stamps surcharged in violet "TELEGRAAF" in two lines.



Perforated 14.

- 158 1sh brown violet, violet surcharge
 159 1sh gray, violet surcharge

IV. Provisional Revenue stamps surcharged in black "T. F." the surcharge measuring $8 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 160 1sh on 7sh violet, black surcharge

Variety: the heavy black line is below the thin one instead of above it.

- 161 1sh on 7sh violet, black surcharge

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this Republic.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION

CO.

Currency : 8 REALES = 1 PESO = \$1.00 U.

S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858-59.

Engraved in *taille douce* on various papers;
size, $25\frac{3}{4} \times 21$ mm.

I. Bluish wove paper.

- 1 1r blue
2 2r carmine

II. White laid paper.

- 3 1r carmine
4 2r blue

III. White wove paper.

- 5 1r blue
6 1r carmine
7 1r yellow
8 1r green
9 2r brown
10 2r blue
11 2r carmine
12 2r yellow
13 2r green

COUNTERFEITS.

The forgeries of these stamps being lithographed are easily told from the genuine, which are finely engraved.

PARAGUAY.

Currency : 8 REALES = 100 CENTAVOS =

1 PESO = \$0.25 U. S. currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

August 1st, 1870.

Lithographed on white wove paper ; size
 $19 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 1 1r rose
2 2r blue
3 3r black

1873.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of preceding issue surcharged with
new value.

I. Surcharged with large figure

3

16 mm high.

1° Black surcharge.

- 4 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
5 5c on 2r blue " "

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge the second one inverted.

- 6 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
7 5c on 2r blue " "

b. Surcharged inverted.

- 8 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
9 5c on 2r blue " "

c. Double surcharge.

- 10 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
11 5c on 2r blue " "

d. Surcharge sideways.

- 12 5c on 2r blue, black surcharge
2° Blue surcharge.

- 13 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge
14 5c on 2r blue " "
15 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties :

a. Surcharge sideways.

- 16 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

- 17 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge

c. Pair, one unsurcharged, and surcharge
inverted on the other.

- 18 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge

d. Double surcharge sideways.

- 19 5c on 1r rose, blue surcharge

e. Double surcharge.

- 20 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
21 5c on 3r black " "

II. Surcharged with small figure

3

10 mm high.

1° Black surcharge.

- 22 5c on 1r rose, black surcharge
23 5c on 2r blue " "
24 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge sideways.
 25 5c on 3r black, black surcharge
 b. Surcharge inverted.
 26 5c on 3r black, black surcharge
 2° Blue surcharge.
 27 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 28 5c on 3r black " "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge sideways.
 29 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 30 5c on 3r black " "
 b. Double surcharge, sideways, one of which is the large type.
 31 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 c. Quadruple surcharge, sideways, three of which are of the large type.
 32 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 d. Double surcharge.
 33 5c on 3r black, blue surcharge
 e. Double surcharge, one sideways and one inverted.
 34 5c on 2r blue, blue surcharge
 35 5c on 3r black " "
 3° Violet surcharge.
 36 5c on 2r blue, violet surcharge
 37 5c on 3r black " "

1879.

Lithographed on thin white wove paper;
 size, 19½x25 mm.



Perforated 12½.

I. Value expressed in reales.

- 38 5r orange
 39 10r brown

Variety: Imperforate.

40 10r brown

II. Value expressed in centavos.

- 41 5c brown
 42 10c green

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 43 5c brown
 44 10c green

Reprints:

1891.

*Thin yellowish white wove paper.**Perforated 11½.*

- 45 8c brown
 46 10c green

July, 1881.

Provisional issue.

10 centavos stamps of preceding issue
 handstamped with new value in black; there

is only one type of surcharge of each value



Perforated 12½.

- 47 1c on 10c green, black surcharge
 48 2c on 10c green " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 49 1c on 10c green, black surcharge
 August 30th, 1881.

Lithographed on white wove paper; size,
 19x24½ mm.



Perforated 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14 irregularly.

- 50 1c blue
 51 2c vermilion
 52 4c brown

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
 53 4c brown
 b. Imperforate horizontally.
 54 4c brown
 c. Imperforate vertically.
 55 2c vermilion
 56 4c brown

May 8, 1884.

Provisional issue.

I real stamps of first issue with new
 value handstamped in black.



57 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted,
- 58 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge
- b. Double surcharge.
- 59 1c on 1r rose, black surcharge

September, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper; size, 19½x24½ mm.



I. Thick white wove paper.

Perforated 11½.

- 60 1c green
- 61 2c red
- 62 5c blue

II. Thin white wove paper.

1° Perforated 12½.

- 63 1c green
- 64 2c orange red
- 65 5c blue

Variety: Imperforate.

- 66 5c blue
- 2° Perforated 15.
- 67 2c red

March 7th, 1887.

Lithographed on white wove paper; size, 19½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½, 12, 12½, 13, irregularly.

- 68 1c green
- 69 2c carmine
- 70 5c blue
- 71 7c chocolate
- 72 10c purple
- 73 15c orange
- 74 20c pink

The 1 and 2c we have seen only with perforation 11½.

Variety: Yellow wavy lines on back of stamp.

75 1c green

It is said that this stamp was used as a provisional official stamp.

1889.

Lithographed on thick glazed white wove paper; size, 24x20 mm.



Perforated 11½.

76 15c red violet

October 12th, 1892.

Jubilee issue.

Lithographed on white wove paper and handstamped with violet surcharge; size 19x24 mm.



Perforated 12x12½.

77 10c violet blue, violet surcharge

End of 1892.

Lithographed on white wove paper, the 40, 60, 80c and 1 peso are of the same type as the 1887 issue; the other values are each of a different type; the 1 centavo is erroneously lettered, "CENTAVOS."

The 10 centavos stamps of this issue are only sold punched with a circular hole, in order to prevent their being fraudulently surcharged and passed off on collectors as the Jubilee issue.





Perforated 12x12½.

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| 78 | 1c gray |
| 79 | 2c yellow green |
| 80 | 4c carmine |
| 81 | 5c violet |
| 82 | 10c violet blue |
| 83 | 14c brown |
| 84 | 20c carmine |
| 85 | 30c light green |
| 86 | 40c dark blue |
| 87 | 60c yellow |
| 88 | 80c light blue |
| 89 | 1p olive |



OFFICIAL STAMPS.

August, 1886.

Lithographed on ordinary white wove paper, surcharged "OFICIAL" in black, in various types; the reverse of the stamps is covered with horizontal wavy lines close together, printed in orange, and each value has a special design and a control mark, also on the reverse of the stamp, as follows:

1 centavo; double lined oval with "ASUNCION" at top, laurel branch below, date "1886" in centre, are printed in blue and a gothic capital "A" printed in black in lower left part of the stamp.

2 centavos; "ASUNCION—1886" printed diagonally in two lines in blue; gothic capital "B" printed in black in lower left corner.

5 centavos; a laurel wreath with star in centre and "1886" below printed in blue; gothic capital "C" printed in black in lower left part of stamp.

7 centavos; "ASUNCION" printed diagonally in blue, crossed by "1886" in black; gothic capital "D" in black in lower left corner.

10 centavos; same as 1 centavo but date printed horizontally instead of vertically; gothic capital "E" in black at bottom.

15 centavos; sitting lion printed in blue with "1886" in black below; gothic capital "F" in black in lower right corner.

20 centavos; design similar to that on the 1 and 7 centavos; printed in blue; "1886" in black horizontally across centre of oval; gothic capital "G" in black in lower left corner.

Sizes: 1, 2, 5, 7 and 10c, 19½x24½ mm; 16 and 20c, 24½x19½ mm.



- | | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 201 | 1c orange, black surcharge |
| 202 | 2c violet " " |
| 203 | 5c red " " |
| 204 | 7c green " " |
| 205 | 10c maroon " " |
| 206 | 15c blue " " |
| 207 | 20c carmine " " |

Variety: With wavy lines on the face instead of on the reverse of the stamp.

208 15c blue, black surcharge.

September 1st, 1886.

I. Lithographed on thick glazed white wove paper, surcharged, "OFICIAL" in black; sizes same as preceding issue.





Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 209 1c green, black surcharge
 210 2c red " "
 211 5c green " "
 212 7c orange " "
 213 10c deep carmine, black surcharge
 214 15c brown, black surcharge
 215 20c blue " "

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

- 216 1c green, black surcharge
 217 2c red " "
 218 5c blue " "
 219 7c orange " "
 220 10c deep carmine, black surcharge
 221 15c brown " "
 222 20c blue " "

II. 1 centavo stamps of the issue of September, 1884, surcharged diagonally in black

OFFICIAL

Thick white wove paper.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 223 1c green, black surcharge
 This surcharge is exactly the same as the one on the Official Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

October, 1889.

Same type as 15c stamps of regular issue of corresponding date, hand stamped in black "Official" and new value.



I. Ordinary white wove paper.

- 224 3c on 15c violet, black surcharge
 225 5c on 15c red violet " "

II. Thick glazed white wove paper.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 226 1c on 15c red violet, black surcharge
 227 1c on 15c brown violet " "
 228 2c on 15c red violet " "
 229 2c on 15c brown violet " "

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

- 230 1c on 15c brown violet

End of 1890.

Stamps of regular issue of 1887 surcharged

by hand **OFFICIAL**

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

I. Violet surcharge.

- 231 1c green, violet surcharge
 232 2c carmine " "
 233 5c blue " "
 234 7c chocolate " "
 235 10c purple " "
 236 15c orange " "
 237 20c pink " "

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

- 238 1c green, violet surcharge
 239 2c carmine " "
 240 5c blue " "
 241 10c purple " "
 242 15c orange " "
 243 20c pink " "

b. Double surcharge, the second one only "CIAL."

- 244 2c carmine, violet surcharge
 245 20c pink " "

c. Surcharged "CIAL," instead of "OFFICIAL."

- 246 15c orange, violet surcharge

II. Blue surcharge.

- 247 1c green, blue surcharge
 248 2c carmine " "
 249 5c blue " "
 250 10c purple " "
 251 15c orange " "
 252 20c pink " "

Variety: Double surcharge.

- 253 2c carmine, blue surcharge

The 1, 2 and 5c we have seen only perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1892.

Stamps of the regular issue of 1887 with the addition of a 50c stamp of the same type surcharged typographically in black diagonally

OFFICIAL

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 254 1c green, black surcharge
 255 2c carmine " "
 256 5c blue " "
 257 7c chocolate " "

- 258 10c purple black surcharge
 259 15c orange " "
 260 20c pink " "
 261 50c grey " "

ENVELOPES.

March 7, 1887.

Stamps of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, lithographed in upper right corner on creamish white laid paper.



Size 152x84mm.

- 401 5c blue
 October 12th, 1892.
 Jubilee issue.

Envelope of preceding issue surcharged in black by hand, with rectangle containing the portrait of Columbus surrounded by inscriptions and additional value.



Size 152x84 mm.

- 402 5x15c blue, black surcharge
 WRAPPER.

March 7th, 1887.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue, lithographed on manila paper.

Size 163x235 mm.

- 501 2c red

COUNTERFEITS.

Several good forgeries of the stamps of the first issue have been made, and in order that collectors may distinguish them from the genuine, we shall give below some points pertaining to the genuine.

1 real.

There are eight horizontal lines of shading in the liberty cap; there are three colored dots in each figure "1," the central one being a trifle larger than the other two; the liberty cap does not touch the circle above it.

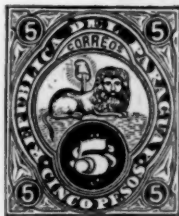
2 reales.

The white dot opposite the *o* of *dos* in the corners never touches the *o*, and neither the *d* nor the *s* of *dos* touches the frame; there are five horizontal lines between the liberty cap and the frame above it; the period be-

tween *dos* and *Republica* is square, instead of round.

3 reales.

There are four horizontal lines between the liberty cap and the frame above, one touching the cap; the lower left and upper right circle containing the numeral "3" touch the lozenge; the horizontal lines forming the background of the lozenge project in several places beyond the inner frame.



The above illustrations represent frauds of no value whatsoever.

The 5 and 10 reales of the 1879 issue are found surcharged in black "1c;" these however are of no value, the surcharge being a fraudulent one.

PARMA.

Currency: 100 CENTESIMI—I LIRE—18c U.
 S. Currency.

Adhesive stamps.

June 1st, 1852.

Typographed on various papers; size 18x22½mm.

1. Colored wove paper.

1 5c black, yellow paper

2 5c black, deep yellow paper

3 15c black, rose paper

4 25c black, violet paper

5 40c black, blue paper

11. White wove paper.

6 10c black

January, 1854.

Same type as preceding issue typographed on white wove paper.

- 7 5c yellow
- 8 5c yellow orange
- 9 15c red
- 10 15c pale red
- 11 25c red brown

1857-1859.

Typographed on white wove paper; size 18x21½ mm.



- 12 15c red (March, 1859)
- 13 15c deep red "
- 14 25c brown (July, 1857)
- 15 25c red brown "
- 16 40c blue (June, 1858)
- 17 40c deep blue "

Variety: Ribbed paper.

- 18 25c brown

July 25th, 1859.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the kingdom of Sardinia of the issue of 1856-58, used provisionally in the Duchy of Parma for about one month.



- 19 5c green
- 20 10c bistre
- 21 20c blue
- 22 40c red
- 23 80c orange

These stamps can be distinguished from those used in Sardinia only by their postmarks.

August, 1859.

Typographed on white wove paper; size, 18x21 mm.



- 24 5c green
- 25 5c yellow green
- 26 5c blue green

- 27 10c brown
- 28 10c pale brown
- 29 20c blue
- 30 20c pale blue
- 31 20c deep blue
- 32 40c red
- 33 40c pale red
- 34 40c red brown
- 35 80c yellow
- 36 80c orange

Varieties:

a. CENTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI

- 37 5c green
- 38 5c yellow green
- 39 5c blue green
- 40 10c brown
- 41 10c pale brown
- 42 20c blue
- 43 20c pale blue
- 44 20c deep blue
- 45 40c red
- 46 40c pale red
- 47 40c red brown
- 48 80c yellow
- 49 80c orange

b. STATI (with small A.)

- 50 5c green
- 51 5c yellow green
- 52 5c blue green
- 53 10c brown
- 54 10c pale brown
- 55 20c blue
- 56 20c pale blue
- 57 20c deep blue
- 58 40c red
- 59 40c pale red
- 60 40c red brown
- 61 80c yellow
- 62 80c orange

c. o of 10 below the line.

- 63 10c brown
- 64 10c pale brown

d. o of 20 below the line.

- 65 20c blue
- 66 20c pale blue
- 67 20c deep blue

e. T of Centesimi broken at right.

- 68 20c blue
- 69 20c pale blue
- 70 20c deep blue
- 71 40c red
- 72 40c pale red
- 73 40c red brown

f. 1 of 10 inverted.

- 74 10c brown
- 75 10c pale brown

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.*

April, 1853.

*These stamps, as well as the newspaper tax stamps of Austria, Lombardy, Venice, Hungary and Modena are not really postage stamps; they were placed on newspapers coming from foreign countries and represented a fiscal tax which was collected by the postal authorities.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper; size 18x21mm.



76 9c black, blue paper

Varieties.

- a. STATI, with small A.
- 77 9c black, blue paper
- b. CFNTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI,
- 78 9c black, blue paper
- c. T of CENTESIMI broken at right.
- 79 9c black, blue paper
- d. Broken inverted E (T) instead of T, in CENTESIMI.

80 9c black, blue paper

November 1st, 1857.

Same type impression etc., as preceding issue.

81 6c black, rose paper

Varieties:

- a. STATI with small A.
- 82 6c black, rose paper
- b. CFNTESIMI, instead of CENTESIMI.
- 83 6c black, rose paper
- c. T of CENTESIMI broken at right.
- 84 6c black, rose paper
- d. Broken inverted E (T) instead of T, in CENTESIMI.

85 6c black, rose paper



CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

(Continued.)

End 1892.



This is merely a hand stamp and as such is not entitled to be catalogued.

COUNTERFEITS.

As the forgeries of these stamps are numerous, we shall not attempt to describe them, but shall give some points belonging to each of the genuine ones by which it will be easy to distinguish them from the counterfeits.

1852-1854 issue.

With the exception of the numerals of value, all the stamps of the first two issues are exactly alike. There are seven pearls at each side of the crown; there are three dots below the orb; three horizontal lines below the fleur-de-lis, the principal one touching the fleur-de-lis; two horizontal lines above the fleur-de-lis, the lower one touching it; six lines of dots at each side of the crown; the circle containing the fleur-de-lis touches the frame at both sides.

1857-1859 issue.

There are: 32 horizontal lines in the oval containing the fleur-de-lis; there are three horizontal lines above and three below the fleur-de-lis, the third at the top and the first at the bottom touching the fleur-de-lis. The A shaped ornament below the fleur-de-lis has two horizontal crossbars.

August, 1859, issue.

The distance between the lower part of the C and the I of CENTESIMI is exactly 10 mm.; PARMENSE measures 13 mm.; the central line of the frame at the top and at the bottom is nearer to the outer line than to the inner one; the bridge of the M does not extend to the bottom of the letter, but is about $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the sides.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Perforated 11.

- 39 1k dull purplish red
- 40 5k blue
- 41 5k dark blue
- 42 5k bright red
- 43 5k dull red

End 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
Size 22x28 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 11.

- 44 5k blue
45 10k pale blue
46 10k grey

February 1st, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28½ mm., same as previous issue, but
with date under the shield.



Perforated 11.

- 47 5k dark blue
48 10k green

Variety: Unperforated at top or bottom.

- 49 10k green

1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28½ mm., date under shield.



Perforated 11.

- 50 2k dark blue
51 4k dull blue
52 8k green
53 20k ultramarine

POSTAGE DUE.

1869.

Color on bluish wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of 1869 issue.

- 101 10k bright red

1872.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of 1872 issue.

- 102 5k dull purplish pink

1873.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of 1873 issue.

- 103 5k pale rose
104 10k bright red

1876.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of 1877 issue.

- 105 5k light pink
106 5k red
107 5k carmine pink (1877).
Same on laid paper.
108 5k carmine pink

1884.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of 1884 issue.

- 109 5k carmine
110 10k carmine

October 1888.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of October, 1888, issue.

- 111 5k orange red
112 10k red

1890.

The same. Perforated 11.

- 113 5k orange red
114 5k bright red
115 10k red

1890.

Stamps of 1884, issue perforated 11.

- 116 5k carmine
117 10k carmine

For details about this issue see postage
stamps Nos. 31 to 35.

October 1890.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of October, 1890, issue. Perfor-
ated 11.

- 118 5k red
119 10k red

1891.

Error in color.

- 120 5k purple

End 1892.

Color on white wove paper, same as post-
age stamps of second issue of 1892, but top
inscription different. Perforated 11.



- 121 1k purple
122 5k red

February 1st, 1893.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamp of February 1893, but top inscription different. Perforated 11.



- 123 1k pink
124 5k orange red
125 5k dull wine (December 18, 1893.)
126 10k red

1894.

Color on white wove paper, same as postage stamps of 1894 issue, but top inscription different. Perforated 11.



- 127 2k dull red
128 4k red
129 8k carmine
130 20k pink

ENVELOPES.

1871.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1869 issue printed on the flap.

- 201 5k blue on laid paper. Size 140x110 mm. Pointed flap.
202 10k blue on wove paper. Size 190x127 mm. Pointed flap.

1872.

Stamp with scalloped edges. Size 21½x28 mm. Printed on flap.



- 203 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 140x85 mm. Rounded flap.
204 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 138x78 mm. Rounded flap.
205 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Rounded flap.
206 5k blue on greyish wove paper. Size 185x115 mm. Rounded flap.

1876.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1872 issue, printed on the flap.

- 207 5k blue on greyish laid paper. Size 139x112. Rounded flap.

1879.

Stamp with scalloped edges. Size 21x28 mm. Printed on flap.



- 208 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Rounded flap.
209 10k blue on white wove paper. Size 185x120 mm. Pointed flap.

POSTAGE DUE ENVELOPES.

1869.

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Printed on flap.

- 301 5k red on white wove paper. Size 142x84 mm. Rounded flap.
302 5k red on white wove paper. Size 150x122 mm. Rounded flap.
303 5k red on white wove paper. Size 188x126. Pointed flap.

1871.

Same stamp as on 1871 ordinary envelope. Printed on flap.

- 304 5k red on white laid paper. Size 188x126 mm. Pointed flap.
305 5k red on white laid paper. Size 142x110 mm. Pointed flap.
306 5k red on greyish wove paper. Size 188x126 mm. Pointed flap.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

1869 ?

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

- 351 5k blue on yellowish wove paper. Size 485x28 mm.

POSTAGE DUE WRAPPERS.

1869 ?

Same stamp as on 1872 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

401 5k red on yellowish wove paper. Size 485x28 mm.

1871.

Same stamp as on 1871 ordinary envelope. Stamp on the end of wrapper.

402 5k red on white wove paper. Size 222x28 mm.

BOGOUTSCHAR. (Voroneje.)

1871.

Black on thick yellowish wove paper, hand stamped. Size 26x10 mm.



1 5k black

2 5k grey

1872.

Same on batonné paper.

3 5k black

4 5k violet

1873.

Same on thick wove paper.

5 5k purple

Suppressed in 1873.

BORISOGLIEBSK. (Tamboff.)

April 1872.

Embossed in blue on white wove paper, scalloped border, diameter 30 mm. The ornament before and after "3k" is a large white dot.



1 3k ultramarine blue (shades).

(?) June 1877.

Similar type, diameter 28 mm, color on white wove paper. The ornament before and after "3k" is a small six pointed star.



2 3k Prussian blue (shades)

January 1st. 1880.

Similar type, diameter 29 mm, color on white wove paper. The ornament before and after "3k" is a small eight pointed star.



3 3k ultramarine blue (shades)

Same on laid paper.

4 3k ultramarine blue (shades)

Suppressed January 1st, 1882.

BOROVITCHI. (Novgorod.)

1869?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 20x24 mm.



1 5k red and black

1872.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diamond shaped. Size 17x22 mm.



2 5k red and black

1874.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed. Size 18x26 mm.



3 5k red and black on yellow
Same on white wove paper.

4 5k claret and black

March 10th, 1876.

Color on white wove paper, 25 types, in some the top of the "3" is flat, in others it is curved.



5 3k bronze, flat top to "3"



6 3k bronze, curved top to "3"

April 15th, 1876.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 18x26 mm.



7 3k blue and black on yellow

End 1876.

Same, colors changed.

8 3k green and black on yellow

End 1878.

Color on colored wove paper, lithographed,
similar type. Size 18x27 mm.



9 3k dull green and black on yellow

Variety: Tête bêche.

10 3k dull green and black on yellow

End 1886.

Color on white wove paper. Size 18x24½
mm. Perforated 13, also 11½.



11 3k red

Varieties.

a Tête bêche.

12 3k red

b Unperforated.

13 3k red

c Unperforated horizontally.

14 3k red

d Unperforated vertically.

15 3k red

BOUGOULMA (Samara.)

January 1st, 1882.



Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 20½x25½ mm.

1 2k blue

March 1882.

Color on white laid paper. Two types.
Size 18x24½ mm.



2 2k dull blue

January 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Two types. Size 15½x22½ mm.



3 2k dull blue

April 1883.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous type but figure 2 larger. Size 16x22 mm.



4 2k dark dull blue

July 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 15½x22 mm.



5 2k light blue

November 9th, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed. Size 16x21 mm. Two types showing only trifling differences.



6 2k brown

These stamps were printed in sheets of seventy, two vertical panes of thirty-five stamps, formed of seven horizontal rows of five. All the stamps of one pane are of one type, all those of the other pane are of another.

1889.

Same, slightly retouched, 3 types, showing only trifling differences, color on white wove paper.

7 2k brown

Variety: Printed sideways.

8 2k brown

These stamps were printed in sheets of eighty, forming two panes, one upright containing seven horizontal rows of five stamps, the other printed sideways containing five horizontal rows of nine. The three types are mixed all over the sheet.

1892.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue. Size 16x21 mm., 2 types showing only trifling differences.



9 2k dark green

Same on greyish wove paper.

10 2k dull green

February 22d, 1894.

Color on white wove paper, similar to previous issue. Size 18x21 mm., 2 types.



Perforated 11½.

11 2k bright vermillion

These stamps are found with control numbers printed in blue ink at the bottom of each.

BOUGOUROUSSLAN. (Samara.)

1879 (?)

Black on white wove paper. Size 16x24 mm..



Pin perforated.

1 2k black

Variety: Unperforated.

2 2k black

December 1879.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x24 mm.



Pin perforated.

3 2k black on rose

July ? 1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 15½x22 mm.



Perforated 8½.

4 2k black on rose

January 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed.
Size 15½x21 mm.



5 2k black on rose

Same on thin colored wove paper.

6 2k black on rose

Variety: tête bêche.

7 2k black on rose

1884.

Same printed in color on white wove paper.

8 2k dull rose

Variety: tête bêche.

9 2k dull rose

1890.

Same, color changed, on white wove paper.

10 2k magenta.

Variety: Tête bêche.

11 2k magenta

BOUZOULOUK. (Samara.)

Sept. (?) 1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



1 3k dark blue

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 16x22 mm. Ground work of diamonds.



2 3k red and green

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue but the ground-work is formed of small white circles.



3 3k red and green

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



4 3k red and green

1878. (?)

Color on white quadrillé paper, lithographed. Size 13½x19 mm.



5 3k red and green

1878.

Same stamp slightly retouched. Color on white wove paper.

6 3k red, brown and green

June 1881.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous stamp. Size $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$



7 3k black

Varieties.

a. *Tête bêche.*

8 3k black

b. Stamp printed sideways under the others.

9 3k black

March 1st, 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $20 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



10 3k dark rose on yellowish

11 3k rose on bluish

Varieties: *Tête bêche.*

12 3k dark rose on yellowish

13 3k rose on bluish

Pin perforated.

14 3k rose on bluish

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



16 3k pink

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 19×26 mm.



16 3k red

Variety: Stamp printed sideways under the others.

17 3k red

BRONNITZI. (Moscow.)

1868.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1 5k vermillion

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue. Size $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm



2 5k vermillion

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Similar to previous issue. Size 22×28 mm.



3 5k pink and dark blue

ENVELOPES

1868.
Stamp same as adhesive of 1868. Printed on flap.

51 5k ultramarine (shades) on yellowish wove paper. Size 145x80 mm.

52 5k ultramarine (shades) on yellowish wove paper. Size 140x115 mm.

53 5k ultramarine (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 140x115 mm.

54 5k ultramarine (shades) on bluish glazed paper. Size 140x118 mm.

1876.

Stamp same as adhesive of 1876. Printed on flap.

55 5k blue (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 185x118.

56 5k blue (shades) on greyish wove paper. Size 138x110.

57 5k blue (shades) on white laid paper. Size 138x110 mm.

58 5k blue (shades) on white laid paper. Size 138x75 mm.

CHARKOFF. (Charkoff.)

July 1st, 1870.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed. Size 21x26½ mm. Black surcharge printed diagonally across the stamp.



1 5k red (shades), black surcharge
Same on bluish wove paper.

2 5k red, black surcharge
July 1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed.
Size 22x28 mm.

1. Black surcharge printed horizontally on two stamps.



Perforated 11.

3 5k red, black surcharge

Varieties:

a. *Tête bêche*.

4 5k red, black surcharge

b. Unperforated horizontally.

5 5k red, black surcharge

II. Without surcharge.



6 5k red (shades).

1883.

Same as previous issue, but the black surcharge is printed diagonally across each stamp; color on bluish wove paper.



Perforated 11.

7 5k red, black surcharge

Same on yellowish wove paper.

8 5k dull red, black surcharge

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 422.)

POSTAL CARDS.

1873-1876.—*Numerous Types of Forms*.—These forms are all composed of the ordinary typographical characters and vignettes; the first two and a part of those following were printed at the National Printing Office, but the con-

sumption having increased enormously, the Administration was obliged to have recourse to private industry, hence the astonishing diversity of types.

The cards from the National Printing Office can be recognized by a small typographical detail with which the public is not acquainted: all the lower case "t's" cast in that establishment, except the italics, have on the left side of the letter a small horizontal bar similar to the more apparent one which crosses the letter "t;" it goes without saying that when the types are worn out by use, which happens often with our cards, this slight index may disappear.

This method of recognizing their *fount* by a minute exceptional detail has long been employed by various large printing offices.

The first two forms (National Printing Office) appeared on the 15th of January, 1873; they are distinguished from those which followed by the inscription in the space reserved for stamps.

Dimensions about 120 x 78 millimetres.

L'adresse seule doit être mise de ce côté de la carte. L'autre côté est réservé à la correspondance.	CARTE POSTALE destinée à circuler à découvert en France et en Algérie, dans l'intérieur d'une même ville ou dans la circonscription du même bureau. (Loi du 20 Décembre 1872.)	Place pour 2 timbres à 5°.
	M6 _____ _____ _____	Lorsque la carte est à destination d'une ville, indiquez très-nettement le pays et le numéro de la commune.

L'adresse seule doit être mise de ce côté de la carte. L'autre côté est réservé à la correspondance.	CARTE POSTALE destinée à circuler à découvert en France et en Algérie, de bureau à bureau. (Loi du 20 Décembre 1872.)	Place du timbre à 15°.
	M6 _____ _____ déjà d' _____	Lorsque la carte est à destination d'une ville, indiquez très-nettement le pays et le numéro de la commune. Quand elle est destinée pour une localité, indiquez très-nettement le nom de la commune.

(For 10c) 10c black on white.

(For 15c) 15c black on white

Varieties of Tints.—The card is sometimes yellowish white, sometimes slightly blue.

Complaint was made that the black inscription "Place du timbre à 15 c." could be seen through the yellow stamps when they were freshly pasted on the cards and made them to appear as though they had been cancelled. Moreover, the special 10c brown on rose had just been issued, and the note "Place

pour 2 timbres à 5 c." was no longer needed; these inscriptions were therefore suppressed on all the cards which followed.

Thus it was that on the 4th of February two forms appeared exactly like the preceding ones, but with the space reserved for the stamp or stamps entirely blank.

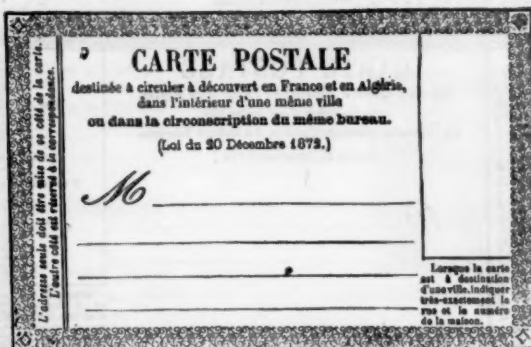
(For 10c) 10c black on white.

(For 15c) 15c black on white.

Varieties.—White card slightly blue, or yellowish white.

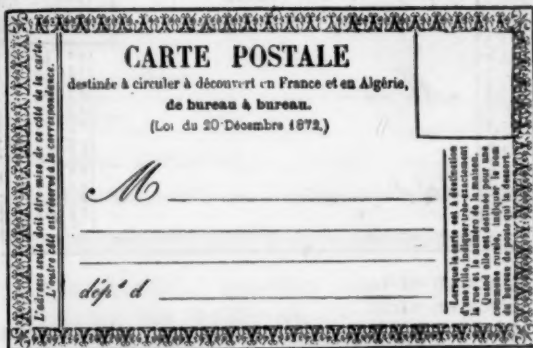
About the same date appeared the first two cards ordered of private printing offices by the Administration.

The first is distinguished by a border formed of a vignette of thin arabesques, having at each of the four corners a diamond with thick lines. This card has always been rare.



(For 10c) 10c black on white.

The second has for its border a vignette with a design of thick and thin lines with points; the angles are called by collectors "*fleur de lis*," though they have but a very vague resemblance to this emblem. This card is not very common.



(For 15c) 15c black on white.

It was soon remarked that since the spaces no longer contained the designation of the stamps, the cards had nothing to indicate their respective value; in order to remedy this inconvenience, the value was inscribed in plain figures in the sub-title.

On the 19th February, 1873, two cards with this alteration and prepared in the National Printing Office were put in circulation. As will be seen by the proximity of the dates, the various issues succeeded one another rapidly. To make a greater difference between the two values, they were printed on cards of chamois color or white.

The border vignettes are those which had been used previously.



10 centimes black on chamois.

15 centimes black on white.

Varieties of Tint.—The 15c card is sometimes yellowish white, bluish white or rosy white.

Typographical Varieties.—The cards which were printed in 1875 have the following particular marks indicating the dates when they were printed :

On the 10c black on chamois, mixed in with the upper border against the corner vignettes and on a level with the ornaments, we find on the left a small letter and on the right a small figure ; there are two kinds :

D

5

F

5

On the 10c black on chamois and 15c on white, there can be found more easily at the lower left corner and under the abbreviation *dep.* :

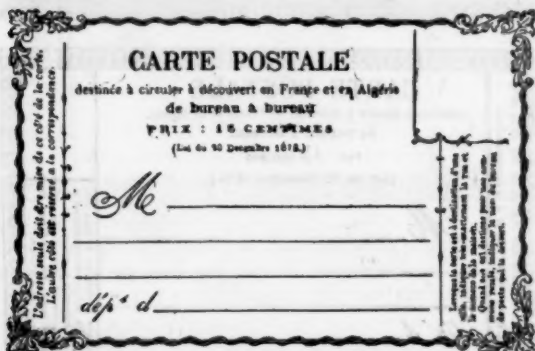
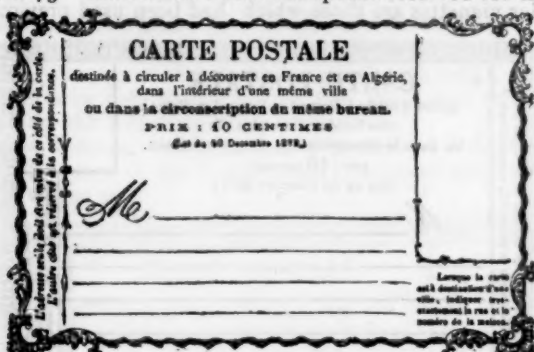
7. — 75.

On the same 10c and 15c, at the same place :

10. — 75.

Recourse was again had to private industry for the following cards to the number of four, the border of which is formed with a cord entwined around a straight stem and having suitable ornaments at the corners; these ornaments differ more or less on the four cards.

May (?) 1873. Directions under the spaces reserved for the stamps.

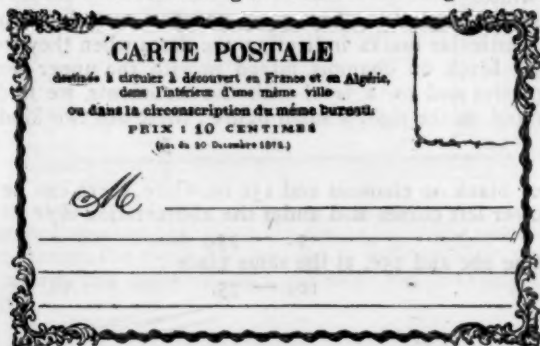


10 centimes black on chamois.

15 centimes black on white.

Varieties.—The 15c card is sometimes yellowish white, sometimes bluish white.

February, 1874.—The directions under the spaces for the stamps are suppressed, and the lines for writing the address are lengthened by so much.





10c black on chamois.

15c black on white.

Varieties.—The white card is sometimes yellowish and sometimes slightly bluish.

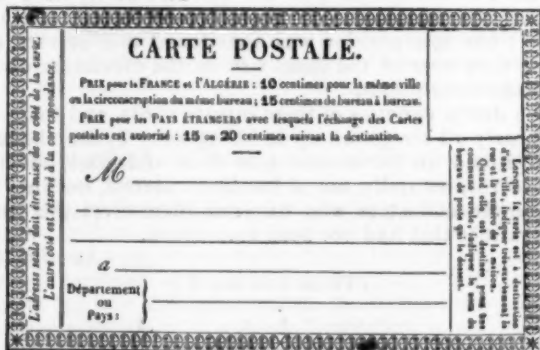
On the 1st January, 1876, France entered the General Postal Union; on this occasion the postal card was modified so that the same form might serve for all the rates. This was as economical as it was unpractical. The original form of the 15c with its right and left hand inscriptions was taken up again, and the four lines under the words "Carte Postale" were thus modified:

"Prix pour la France et l'Algérie: 10 centimes pour la même ville ou la circonscription du même bureau; 15 centimes de bureau à bureau."

"Prix pour les Pays Etrangers avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales est autorisé: 15 ou 20 centimes suivant la destination."

20 centimes was the rate for cards for the United States of America, 15 centimes for the other nations of the Union at that time.

This form was at first printed on two sorts of card, and the issue was made on the 1st January, 1875.



10, 15, 15 or 20 centimes, black on white.

10, 15, 15 or 20 centimes, black on chamois.

Varieties of Tints.—The white card is met with in yellowish white, bluish white and rosy white.

The chamois card in tints which are slightly lighter or darker.

Typographical Varieties.—The card on chamois has in the lower right-hand corner the only date at which they were struck off:

Decembre 1875.

The white card which was in use until 1878 is to be found with a great variety of dates placed at the same lower right-hand corner; here is a statement of them:

	Novembre	1875	2242	Septembre	1876	2718	Décembre	1877
	Janvier	1876	2713	Novembre	1876	299	Février	1878
	Mars	1876	2960	Décembre	1876	750	Avril	1878
	Avril	1876	354	Février	1877	1221	Mai	1878
961	Mai	1876	739	Avril	1877	1474	Juin	1878
981	Mai	1876	1240	Juin	1877	850	Août	1878
1433	Juillet	1876	1585	Juillet	1877			
1443	Juillet	1876	1816	Septembre	1877			

The search for these small dates is a feast for collectors of minute varieties who complicate the game still further by adding the quite frequent typographical errors in these figures and dates, the defects in the printing, letters or figures that have not come out, or that have come out only partially, so that 1876 appears 1870, etc.

Error.—A card, 2714.—Décembre 1876, containing by mistake in the first line of the sub-title: "5 centimes pour la même ville," instead of "10 centimes pour la même ville," was not put into use; it is, however, to be met with in collections.

Cards with Advertisements.—We have kept a card bearing on its reverse advertisements covering one-third of its surface. These cards were sold at No. 7 Place de la Bourse, and had this peculiarity, that, being sold below their face value, in order to prevent the postage stamps from being taken off, they had been marked with a dry cutting monogram of the letters C A, so that if anyone had tried to get them off they would have come off in about ten little pieces. If we remember rightly, the Post Office forbade this cutting, considering it at that time as a cancellation.

Private Cards.—Paragraph 4 of the Instructions that we have already quoted says that the manufacture of postal cards belongs exclusively to the Administration; but this position was abandoned and private cards authorized, provided they were of the same size as the official cards and bore on the front the same inscriptions.

We know a dozen varieties of these private cards, and there are certainly many more; nearly all are gotten up in lithography by merchants and manufacturers who printed on the reverse side their addresses, advertisements or forms. These cards, naturally, are of but little interest, but they have caused great joy to novice collectors who flattered themselves that they had discovered some rarities that had not been catalogued.

ARTHUR MAURY.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SOME DIE VARIETIES OF U. S. ENVELOPES.

It seems to be the general impression of collectors who have not seen the newly discovered variety of the 2c brown on manila (Plimpton issue), described as die B₃, that it is a modification, or variety, of the die commonly known as die B₂. This, however, is not the case. The only difference

between it and the regular die B lies in the fact that in B₃ the centre of the O of the word "Two" is netted, while in die B the centre is plain. The tail of the left hand figure 2 does *not* touch the oval as in B₂, and all specimens of the last named die that I have seen have the plain centre in the O of "Two."

Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of this city, has lately called my attention to two other varieties, one of which, a variety of the 4c green of the issue of 1883-86, I have known of for some time but have not thoroughly investigated until recently. For convenience I will call them die A and die B.

In die A the pointed end of the colored label containing the words "Four Cents" stops sharply at the lower edge of the third loop under the left hand figure 4. The figures on both sides are narrow, measuring a scant $2\frac{3}{4}$ millimetres across the widest portion.

In die B the point of the colored label containing the words "Four Cents" cuts into, and fully half way through, the third loop under the left hand figure 4, and the figures themselves are noticeably wider, measuring fully 3 millimetres across.

These differences are by no means microscopic, but are plainly visible to the naked eye. I have specimens of die A on all six papers, i. e. white, amber, oriental buff, blue, manila, and amber manila, and of die B on white, amber, manila, and amber manila. It is possible that die B also exists on blue and oriental buff, but I have yet to meet with it on those papers.

The other variety spoken of by Mr. Wolsieffer is the 2c, brown, die B₂, issue of 1874, on *fawn* paper. Mr. W. claims to have a specimen of this variety and says, that there is another in the collection of Mr. Stein, of Muscatine, Iowa, which last assertion is corroborated by Mr. Stein.

As I have seen neither of these specimens, I cannot vouch for them, but give the information for what it may be worth.

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

BANK STAMPS.

By L. H. BENTON.

Though not generally known, it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are throughout this big country of ours considerably over one hundred banks—national, state, private and savings—which use private stamps to facilitate their work.

They are used in this manner :

The deposits involved are small, and to obviate the necessity of keeping small accounts, these special stamps are used. The small boy comes in with the munificent sum of five cents, or even a single cent, and with an air of self-importance expresses a desire to open an account with the bank. He is given a card or book with his name inscribed thereon and recorded on the bank's ledger. The stamp is stuck in the book, and when Johnny gets more to put in, he invests in a stamp and sticks it into his little book. When the card is full, or one page if it be a book, it is called in and the total amount is entered into a regular bank-book—also the bank's books—and the account draws interest. Most of the nickel savings banks have books made up of pages with spaces for just twenty stamps, each page when full thereby aggregating one dollar. These pages have stubs where the necessary memoranda are made when a filled sheet is detached.

The redeemed stamps are cancelled and periodically destroyed. There

are two kinds of cancellations used by the various banks : with holes punched through the stamps and with the word "CANCELLED" stamped across the face of the sheet, defacing each stamp. I know of but one bank using penmark cancellation.

A feature of these accounts is that a part of one cannot be withdrawn. If a part is to be taken out, the whole must be withdrawn and a new account opened with the part which is to be left in the bank.

Most of the banks are savings institutions, though a few national and state banks are employing the stamp system to good advantage.

Those that seem to be the most successful are the Charitable Association banks here in the East. Perhaps the following extract from a letter from Vice-president W. D. Irvine, of the Home Savings Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa, explains it :

"I attribute its partial failure with us to the fact that the children of this country are not yet sufficiently educated in the matter of saving. Down in your country it might answer, but in the West a nickel is not considered of sufficient consequence to save it. Many a child saved up until they got a dollar's worth of stamps and then promptly presented the leaf for redemption so they would have a dollar to spend instead of making it a starter for a bank account."

Several banks in the West have discontinued business, either wholly or just the stamp savings department.

The present "hard times" have much to do with the suspensions of many of the banks.

Nearly every stamp savings bank has stations in various parts of the city in which it is located, and some have sub-stations in other cities, some nearby, while others are at a distance. Many of these stations or agencies are in drugstores and the like.

While some say it brings trade, others find it different. The following extract from a letter from Treasurer G. L. Faulhaber, of the Missouri Trust Co., of Sedalia, Mo., is to the point :

"The various merchants who handled our stamps say that the children who used to buy candy and chewing-gum have got so they spend their nickels for stamps, and the druggists complain that young men who used to buy cigars are now buying stamps, and as there was no money in it for them they most all quit, and of course the profit is not sufficient to pay them a commission for selling, so that most of the stamps that are now sold are sold right from our office."

A few quotations from a pamphlet entitled *Banks*, by F. J. Nölker, of Detroit, Mich., may be of interest :

"The system is certain of being grafted upon the banking system of the United States and will do untold good. * * * Young men around the manufactories have actually been known to smoke five-cent cigars instead of ten-cent cigars for the purpose of saving nickels with which to purchase stamps. * * * It teaches men that 'What maintains one vice would bring up two children,' as Poor Richard says. * * * The nickel savings stamps system is fast spreading over the United States, and it promises to play an important part in the economy of American people."

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, of March 18, 1891—over three years ago—says :

"The nickel stamp system is spreading and will in time be a feature of every city in the Union, since it is a good financial scheme and appeals to the poorest wage-earner as a convenient medium of saving."

In the *American Bank Reporter* mention is made of 209 schools having adopted this scheme up to January 1, 1891, and having collected \$145,334.73. \$58,719.90 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of \$86,614.83.

A mill in the west successfully operates a stamp savings system in connection with its office work, most of the employes being depositors.

Few people realize the popularity of these institutions and the territory covered by them.

While the Provident Savings Bank, of Baltimore, is probably the oldest bank of the kind in the country, having started early in 1887, the stamp savings scheme has been in vogue across the water for many years, the earliest reference to it I can find placing Great Britain as a promoter of the system as early as 1861. The system is in use in Germany, (Berlin, Frankfort, etc.), Holland, Italy, Japan, etc., where it is in the government's hands, as it is in Great Britain, and as it should be in the United States of America.

Ex.-P. M. G. Wanamaker has recommended government postal savings banks to our Congress, but apparently without effect.

In some of the Continental countries the government issues special stamps for the purpose, while in others regular postage stamps are said to be used, which I am inclined to doubt. One of the special stamps of Alsace-Lorraine was illustrated in the May, 1892, number (Vol. III, No. 2) of the



Metropolitan Philatelists. They are issued from the central office in Berlin and are of four values: 14, 20, 24 and 30 pfennige. Each State to which they are sent has its name in the label, as per sub joined illustration.

This saving is compulsory in some countries, and is officially collected from the depositors' wages.

This system will probably spread until every bank and charitable association in the land sustains a stamp savings department.

Several engraving companies in this country make a business of furnishing outfits for these banks. Prominent among these is the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., of New York City, which furnishes an outfit, including bank-book and 250,000 stamps, for something like \$175, whereas a Detroit supply house wants \$400 for the same thing.

A collection of these stamps presents a fine appearance, and no United States collection is complete without them. For the most part the designs are well executed, and the majority of those I have are practically in one or the other of two sizes.

My collection of them is as yet embryotic, there being less than forty banks represented. For the information of the reader I will chronicle these stamps and give illustrations of most of them.

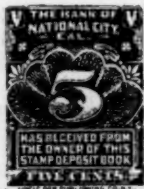
The ASSOCIATED CHARITIES PENNY SAVINGS BANK, of Newtonville, Mass., was established in 1891, and uses stamps of six different values, which appear in fourteen varieties. They were made by the Denison M'fg. Co., of Boston, and measure 28 by 37 millimetres, and are perforated 12. These are the largest bank stamps I have yet seen, exceeding those of Boston, Lynn, or Philadelphia. They are:



- 1c yellow-green (first issue)
 1c " { " variety)
 1c black-green (second issue)
 1c " { " variety)
 3c brown
 3c " (with "hyphen")
 5c red
 5c " ("hyphen")
 10c dark purple
 10c " ("hyphen")
 25c lilac
 25c " ("hyphen")
 50c black
 50c " ("hyphen")

The "variety" of the one cent value is in the position of the letters in the word "cent." All the values except the one-centers are found also with a mark resembling a hyphen (if the imagination can be stretched a little) after the PENNY in the circle. The stamps are printed in sheets of ten—two horizontal rows of five. In some values the "hyphen" appears on the second stamp of each row; in others on the fourth.

The BANK OF NATIONAL CITY, National City, Cal., has but one stamp, a 5c. blue, printed by the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., of New York City. It is 20x26 mm., and is perforated 14.



The BUFFALO CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, of Buffalo, N. Y., issues stamps of six denominations. The stamps measure $28\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm., and are perforated 12. They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. Each value has a different head depicted thereon, each being that of some Buffalo "man of note."



1c, carmine, head of Benj. Fitch, "Philanthropist."
 5c, blue, head of Joseph Ellicott, "The Romulus of Buffalo."
 10c, purple, James Wilkeson, "Urbem Condidi," (He built a city.)
 25c, orange, Millard Fillmore, "Representative and President."
 50c, deep red, Grover Cleveland, "Mayor, Governor, President."
 \$1, green, Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, "The father of the greenback."

The three lower values were chronicled and illustrated in Vol. I, No. 6 (Nov. '92) of the *Philatelic Argosy*.

The CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of Detroit, Mich., uses but one value, a 5c. blue, which was first used in June of 1890. It measures $20\frac{1}{2} \times 27$ mm., and is perforated 11½. Edwin F. Mack was the promoter of this system in Detroit, and, in fact, in the West.



The COMMERCIAL BANK OF EAU CLAIRE, Eau Claire, Wis., issues one value 5c. blue. It is $31\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm., is perforated 14, and was made by the Uncle Ben Pub. Co. The stamp savings department of this bank has been discontinued.



The COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, of Philadelphia, which I understand issued stamps, failed some time since.

The DAVENPORT SAVINGS BANK, of Davenport, Iowa, has discontinued its stamp system, and specimens are unobtainable.

The DIME SAVINGS FUND, of Harrisburg, Pa., which was established in December, 1890, uses stamps of four values:



5c, red

10c, green

25c, blue

\$1.00, orange

They were made by A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore, and measure 29×21 mm.; perforated 12.

The FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, of Edgefield, S. C., issues three values of this design. They were made by the Uncle Ben Pub. Co., and are perforated 14. They each measure $21 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm., that is, the engraving.



5c, green
10c, dark blue
25c, red

There are two banks which each use one stamp of this same design, size, etc., but with names changed. It is a five cent green.

The banks are :

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN, West Superior, Wis.

HOME TRUST CO., Derby, Ct.

The UNION SAVINGS BANK, of Washington, D. C., uses two five-centers of this design, one blue and the other red.

The MEMPHIS SAVINGS BANK, of Memphis, Tenn., uses a five-cent dark blue of this design.

There are ten other banks, each of which uses one stamp of this design (names changed), a five-center ; all printed in blue. They are :

BANK OF HAYS CITY, Hays City, Kan.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANT'S BANK, New Berne, N. C.

IONIA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Ionia, Mich.

LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, Charlotte, N. C.

MORRIS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Morristown, N. J.

NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, Middletown, Pa.

SAVANNAH SAVINGS BANK, Savannah, Ga.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW BRITAIN, New Britain, Ct.

STUART STATE BANK, Stuart, Neb.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Newfane, Vt.

The HOME SAVINGS BANK, of Sioux City, Iowa, issued one stamp of same value, design, (name changed) and color as the *Commercial Bank of Eau Claire*, and the stamp system has here been discontinued as well. (See extract from Mr. Irvine's letter in first part of this article.)

The MISSOURI TRUST CO., of Sedalia, Mo., issues also a stamp of this design, color, etc. They were first issued May 16, 1891. The bank was established in 1887.

The NEWBURGH PENNY PROVIDENT FUND, of Newburgh, N. Y., issues several values, but all I know anything definite of is the 5c green, a specimen of which I have. The other values I understand vary in color and somewhat in design. The design is similar to that used by the *Penny Provident Fund*, of New York City. The stamp measures 29x21 mm., and is perforated 14. The bank is doing but little business at present, and has only a few stamps on hand, and the used ones are kept as vouchers.

The NEW MEXICO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., of Albuquerque, N. M., issues several values. The Co. is in the hands of a receiver, and I have been able to get the 10c blue only. It is a product of the Uncle Ben Publishing Co., measures 31½ x 22 mm., and is perforated 14. There is a "variety," consisting of a blue dot under the R of "owner" on label. As in the case of the Newburgh stamps, these are difficult to obtain.



The PENNY PROVIDENT FUND of the Associated Charities, of New Haven, Ct., issues four values, perforated 11 and measuring 29x21 mm. These are the poorest specimens of art I have. They are :



- 1c, blue
- 3c, dull orange
- 5c, red
- 10c, brown

The PENNY PROVIDENT FUND, of New York City, issues eight values of various minor sizes and shades. They are perforated 12. The fund was established in April, 1889. The catalogue of its emissions is as follows :



- 1c, orange, 29x20½
- 2c, lilac, 29x20½
- 3c, blue, 29x20½
- 3c, blue, 29½x20½
- 5c, green, 29x20½
- 5c, green, 29½x20½
- 10c, brown, 29½x20½
- 25c, pink, 29x20½
- 50c, bright purple, 29½x21
- 50c, bright purple, 29½x20½
- 100c, bronze-green, 29x20½

Up to February 1st, 1894, over \$135,000 had been received. At that time there were 231 stations, 30,991 depositors, the aggregate deposits being \$17,542.87. Among its nearly 200 stations in the city, the U. S. Bank, on Third Avenue, led with 3,278 depositors holding \$1,675. This was followed by the station at St. Augustine's Chapel, on East Houston St., with 2,030 depositors and \$476.81; but the West Side Savings Bank agency on Sixth Avenue, with only 900 depositors had \$770.77, being second in amount. The Antioch Baptist Church, on West 35th St., footed the long list with ten depositors and seventy-nine cents.

This hustling bank has out-of-town sub-stations, or agencies, in the following cities and towns : Albany, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Cold Spring, Flushing, Ithaca, Lockport, Manhattanville, Merrick, Nyack, Oyster Bay, Palisades, Portchester, Riverdale, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, N.Y. State ; Florence, Hoboken, Jersey City, Millburn, Newark, Orange and West Orange, Patterson, Trenton, and Weehawken, N. J.; Allegheny, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, Pa.; Henderson and Louisville, Ky.; Bridgeport, Farmington, Greenwich, Hartford, Norwich, and Waterbury, Conn.; Chicago and Lake Forest, Ill.; Hampton and Roanoke, Va.; Portland, Me.; Wilmington, Del.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Waccamaw, S. C.; Pickaway, W. Va.; New Orleans, La.; Colorado Springs, Col.; and Savannah, Ga.

This shows the widespread, beneficent influence one institution, if managed well, can have.

The PEOPLE'S HOME SAVINGS BANK, of San Francisco, Cal., issues one stamp, a 5c green, which measures $20 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and is perforated 12. They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. The bank was organized in May, 1888. Like various other banks, it loans small brass safes to patrons.



5c, green

The PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK, of Baltimore, Md., which started in 1886 and began to use stamps in April, 1887, and which was probably the first bank to do so, uses three values. Each measures 29×21 mm., and is perforated 12. They were made by A. Hoen & Co., of that city. The denominations and colors are :



5c, bright purple

10c, green

25c, carmine

The SAVINGS BANK OF ROCK HILL, Rock Hill, S. C., uses a 5-cent stamp of the same design, size and color as does the *Commercial Bank of Eau Claire*, *Home Savings Bank* and *Missouri Trust Co.* Notice, that this design has the same centre as the National City bank stamp.

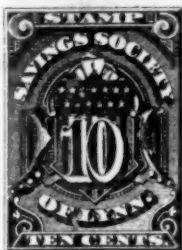
The STAMP SAVINGS SOCIETY, of Boston, Mass., uses seven values. They are printed in beautiful colors by the American Bank Note Co., at Philadelphia. The colors are "fast" and cannot run—they came from Philadelphia! The stamps measure 26×35 mm., and are perforated 12. They were designed in Boston by a professional designer, though printed elsewhere. The Society was organized in October, 1890. The stamps are :



- 1c, red
- 2c, dark green
- 3c, deep blue
- 5c, pale violet
- 10c, sienna brown
- 25c, clear green
- 50c, orange

The S.S.S. has agencies in Andover, Beverly, Fitchburg, Lawrence, New Bedford, Taunton and Worcester, this State, and in Providence, R. I., and New Britain, Ct.

The STAMP SAVINGS SOCIETY, of Lynn, Mass., (Associated Charities) issues 5 values. The A. C. was organized in 1885 and stamps issued in 1892. They are perforated 12, and measure $25\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and were engraved by the American Bank Note Co., of Boston (Milk St.) The values are :



- 1c, vermilion
- 3c, blue
- 5c, orange
- 10c, green
- 25c, lavender

The THEODORE STARR SAVINGS BANK, of Philadelphia, issues six values in seven varieties.



December, 1891—1c, red—perforated 12.
 Summer, 1894—1c, red—rouletted.
 December, 1891—3c, green—perforated.
 " " 5c, blue "
 " " 10c, yellow "
 June, 1892—25c, brown—rouletted.
 " " 50c, pink "

They were made by the American Bank Note Co., of Philadelphia, and measure $25 \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The bank was established on February 8th, 1879, and was continued many years as "The Penny Saving Fund," for the purpose of encouraging small savings in amounts less than one dollar. It was supported by Theodore Starr until his death (in June, 1884), when his work was taken up and carried on by some of his friends, by whom the institution was finally incorporated December 12th, 1889, and named in his honor, *Theodore Starr Savings Bank*.

The THRIFT ASSOCIATION, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., issues four of the handsomest stamps in point of engraving and colors, that were ever issued. Each measures $28 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are perforated 14. The values and colors are :



5c, vermilion
 10c, green
 25c, deep brown
 50c, orange

The UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, of Salt Lake City, Utah, uses one value, a five-cent green. It measures 20×26 mm., and was engraved by the Western Bank Note Co., of Chicago. The stamp is rouletted.



5c, green

The issues catalogued in this article by no means complete the list, there being scores I have not mentioned. Almost every state and territory in the Union has at least one such bank that issues stamps.

As I before stated, no collection of "United States stamps of all kinds" is complete without them. The larger part of these listed here are easily obtainable. Those difficult to procure are those of the *New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co.*, of Albuquerque, N. M., and the *Newburgh (N. Y.) Penny Provident Fund*; also the perforated one cent denomination of the *Theo. Starr Savings Bank*, of Philadelphia. As many of the banks are "going under" these hard times, especially in the West, and more are likely to ere the

present administration goes out of office, it behooves the prudent collector to gather his treasures now while it is comparatively easy to do so.

If any of my readers can add to the list of stamps and stamp-issuing banks here given, I should be pleased to hear from them—and perhaps to be able some time to give a complete catalogue of these interesting stamps.

In conclusion I will state that my object in placing this article before the philatelic public is, to bring to general notice a class of stamps which will, if deserved attention is accorded them, prove more popular than the telegraph stamps now collected by many. And let me add that these bank stamps have a practical use in our financial business world, which is more than can be said of some of the telegraph stamps now offered to the collector—all unused. Most of the bank stamps can be had at very reasonable figures for used specimens, or unused ones, too, for that matter.

I have none for sale, and this article does not represent "axe-grinding"! Taunton, Mass., October 5, 1894.

CONCERNING OUR NEW ENVELOPES.

BY N. W. CHANDLER.

(*Philatelic Journal of America.*)

The following memorandum has been issued to postmasters in reference to stamped envelopes to be furnished under the new contract for the ensuing four years from Oct 1st next.

This memorandum is printed on the back of envelope bills from the Hartford Agency and is without date or signature.

"Beginning about the 1st of October, 1894, the designation of stamped envelopes will be changed to numbers instead of letters and some other changes will be noted, as follows :

Nos.	Formerly.	Sizes.	Quality.	Formerly designated.
1	L	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st only	..... Small No e No. 1
2	A	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-2-3	..... Full Letter " 3
3	C	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1-2-3	..... Commercial No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	P	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1st only	.....
5	D	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1-2-3	..... Extra Letter No. 5
6	E	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	Manila	..... " " 6
7	G	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1-2	..... Official " 7
8	H	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st only	..... Large Official
9	I	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1st "	..... Extra Official No. 8
10	M	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1st "	..... Small Baronial " 10
11	N	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1st "	..... Large Baronial " 11
12	K	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manila	..... Wrappers " 12
13	F	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-2	..... Legal " 9
14	Q	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1st only	.....

The B is discontinued and the 4 (P) and 14 (Q) are to be adopted at that date.

As there will be a reduction in price on the date mentioned, postmasters are advised not to overstock their offices.

Special request cards are not printed on the No. 6, (E) or No. 12 (K)."

Nos. 4 and 14 are new sizes for the general issue, they being the P and Q sizes of the Columbian envelope schedule.

The postal authorities are entitled to considerable credit for doing away with the extremely awkward system of designating sizes and qualities by letters—in the case of the B and E sizes, the schedules erroneously designated manilla as a first quality in place of third—and it is to be desired that system may never be revived. While the return to numbers will render it much easier for the average person to remember the sizes, the replacing of some of the old by new numbers will cause confusion among the collectors in describing by sizes.

The old No. 3	is now	No. 4
"	4½	" 3.
"	8	" 9.
"	9	" 13.
"	4	replaced by the new No. 4.

It will be seen that the old Extra Official 8, takes the number 9 formerly held by the legal size, and the legal takes a new number 13, and that No. 8 is given to the second official size, formerly known as I: the old No. 4 drops out and is replaced by the new No. 4, formerly known as P, and the Q is the new No. 14.

While the numerical order would not have been as regular on the printed schedule had the old sizes kept their old numbers and the new been given new numbers, it would have been much simpler to those who have to handle the envelopes and remember the classes to which they belong.

No intimation has yet been given as to the denominations or colors of papers; perhaps it is too much to hope that the Department will give us a one-cent No. 7, or cut off those denominations that have but limited sales in off colors, like the blue and amber manilla in their numerous sizes.

In as much as the contract for the coming series has not been awarded to the Plimpton Morgan Co., it is probable we will not have errors of water-marks to hunt up, but on the other hand the opening for rejected dies and changes of dies is bright, if the conditions attendant on the transfer of the contract from the Reay to the Plimpton Co. twenty years ago should be repeated.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIWELL.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1894.

Our auction season has opened with "record" prices. At Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper's first sale this week a damaged English V. R. fetched £8.12.6. In Spain, Madrid 1c unused brought £4.8.0, and the 3c used ran up to the record price of £11. A damaged copy of the 2r, 1851, was sold for £17, and the 2r, 1853, got the record price of £5.5.0. Another record was the double Geneva (not on original) £25, and three Vauds went for £18, £17, £18; also record prices. A Tuscany 6c crazie, used, sold for £7; a 4d Ceylon, imperf., for £12; and a Hong Kong 96c, yellow brown, for £6.10.0. The price for all fine copies of good stamps ruled extremely high. And no wonder, for the complaint of most dealers is, "we can't get the stuff." In not a few cases the rarity and high price of some stamps is to be attributed to the plating that now goes on amongst specialists, and also

to the desire to make up good pages of fine shades. I know of collections with whole pages of shades of rare stamps. Therefore, plating and shading and the collection of sheets taken into account with the abnormal increase that is every year taking place in the ranks of advanced collectors, afford an explanation of the steady rise in the values of rare issues. That increase will probably go on so long as stamp collecting keeps its hold as an attractive, popular, and, shall I add, profitable hobby.

Within the last two or three years our English stamps have become most popular. We have now some two or three dealers who almost confine their attention to English issues. Of these Mr. Walter Morley has just published an illustrated Guide for Reconstructed Sheets of the Postage Stamps of Great Britain. This Guide gives the key to each value and plate number, from 1d to 1s, making the plating of these Stamps interesting to every collector. Mr. Morley has also put on the market a "Handy Pocket Album," systematically arranged for the collection of varieties for reconstructing a sheet of English stamps. Each album consists of 20 pages, and each page is designed to hold 12 stamps, that is, one row of a sheet, so that each album will take one entire sheet of 240 stamps, a very ingenious device for getting over the inconvenience occasioned by the large size of the English sheet of pennies.

I have just heard from a correspondent at Kimberley that the 1d, Cape of Good Hope, of the new design, has already been withdrawn. What is the meaning of this action? Has the design met with disapproval? The new design of the Transvaal is also to be replaced owing to a defect in the drawing of the arms—the wagon having shafts instead of a pole.

We are to have a new stamp journal, a fortnightly. The first No. is to be published in a few days.

That our Colonial office is alive to the desirability of check-mating the manufactures of unnecessary varieties in our Colonial stamps, and will even deal promptly and effectually with speculators, is attested by the following notice, issued by the Colonial office: "Notice to Stamp Collectors! St. Helena! As it appears that large purchases of postage stamps have been made in St. Helena in consequence of an announcement that a new issue had been ordered, the Secretary of State for the Colonies thinks it right to give notice that there will be no change in any of the stamps at present, and that a fresh supply of stamps of the existing issues is being sent out for sale at the Post Office in the Colony." That's what may be termed neat and effective from the stamp collector's point of view, but rough, very rough, on the party who tried "a corner" in St. Helena's. The Colonial office has been one too many for him. When he unloads, St. Helena's will be cheap.

The date for commencing the meetings of the London Philatelic Society has not yet been fixed, and the "monthly journal" of the Society for September does not refer to such a small matter as the forthcoming winter meetings. Yet a beginning is generally made early in October.

Acting Vice Consul Griffith writes from Old Calabar to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London, that "no stamps of this (Niger Coast) Protectorate have been genuinely used through the post unless obliterated

with the *square* outgoing postmark. You will probably find many with a little *circular* postmark put neatly in the middle of the stamp, whole uncut sheets being so obliterated to oblige dealers." I am afraid Master Vice Consul Griffith must be frying a fish of his own in this business, for I have envelopes plastered over with stamps of the Protectorate, defaced with the *circular* stamp, and bearing the "Liverpool" postmark, which cannot very well be put on by even the most obliging postmasters in Old Calabar, or elsewhere in that surcharging region. And further, I have reason to believe these envelopes came through, if not from, another British Vice Consul. Consul Griffith says he himself is a collector. Does he owe a grudge to another British Vice Consul? Anyway, my envelopes have the official stamp of a British Vice Consulate, the circular defacing stamp and subsequent English postmarks, evidencing the genuineness of the transaction. Therefore, this attempted boycott of the *circular* defacing postmark won't wash.

Mr. Castle has sold his grand collection of Australian stamps. Stanley Gibbons are the purchasers and the price paid was £10,000. For some days rumors have been afloat that a big collector was selling out. Whether there is a greater surprise in store I cannot say. The gossips will have enough to talk about for the next few weeks in the sale of the Castle collection of Australians. Indeed, they are already asking what is the meaning of it. I opine that the meaning of it is not that Mr Castle is clearing out of collecting, but that his sale has been dictated by two considerations, first, that he shares the opinion of many others that, at least for many years, Australians have got as far as they are likely to go in the direction of top prices; and secondly, he has gone back to his "old love"—Europeans.

LONDON, October 1894.

Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper's auction, to which I referred in my last letter, has proved a record-breaking event in the case of many rare stamps. The principal lots sold as follows:—Great Britain, the V.R. damaged, £8 12s. 6d.; Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4-4sch, rouletted, £5 5s; Oldenburg, second issue, ½sgr., £5 7s. 6d.; Saxony, 3 pfennings, red, £4 14s; Spain (Madrid), 3 cuartos, used, £11; Spain, 1851, 2 reales, creased, £17; Spain, 1853, 2 reales, £5 5s; Switzerland, the double Geneva, £25; Switzerland, Vaud, 4c., £18, £17, and £18; Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappen, £13 10s. and £16; Tuscany, 60 crazie, £7; Ceylon, 4d. rose, imperforate, £12; Hong Kong, 96c, yellow-brown, used, £6 10s.; Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red, wood block, £4 10s.; Mauritius, 1d. red, post paid, £9; Mauritius, 2d. blue, post paid, £7; Mauritius, envelope stamp, 1s., cut square, £6 10s.; Transvaal, 3d., with double surcharge, £15; Transvaal, 1s., green, red surcharge, a tête-bêche pair, £20; Canada, 61. green, unused, £6; Canada, 12d. black, damaged, £30; New Brunswick, 1s. violet, £9, £10 and £11; Newfoundland, 6½d. carmine, £6; Newfoundland, 1s. carmine, creased, £10; Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, £8 1s.; United States, set of Executive, £4 17s. 6d.; United States, set of Justice, £6 12s. 6d.; United States, State, 5 dollars, £15; British Guiana, 1856, 4c. crimson, damaged, £8; British Guiana, 1862, 2c. provisional, £6 6s.; Antioqua, first issue, 2½c. blue, £13; Antioqua, first issue, 5c. green, £14; New South Wales, 6d. laureated, unused, £12 10s.; Queensland, first issue, 1d., a pair, £5 15s.; Queensland, first issue, 2d. blue, £7.

The U. S. Departments were a fine lot and English buyers absorbed most if not all of them. I am told that American bids did not stand a chance. The following is a complete list of the prices made by the various lots:

Agriculture, complete, unused, excepting 2, 3, 6 and 15c. and seven duplicates, 16 stamps, . . .	£2 10s. od.
Agriculture, set complete, unused, with gum, 9 stamps, . . .	3 3 0
Executive, set complete, used and fine, 5 stamps, . . .	4 17 6
“ set complete, unused except 3c, fine, 5 stamps, . . .	4 15 0
Justice, set complete, used except 1c, fine, 10 stamps, . . .	6 12 6
“ set complete, unused except 3c and 6c, and duplicate 1c, fine, 11 stamps, . . .	6 15 0
Navy, set complete, used except 90c, fine, 11 stamps, . . .	3 0 0
“ set complete, used, fine, 11 stamps, . . .	3 10 0
State, set complete, unused, except 2, 3, 6, 7 and 15c, fine, 11 stamps, . . .	3 5 0
State, set complete, unused, except 6c, and duplicate 7c and 24c (both damaged), 13 stamps, . . .	3 12 6
State, 2 dollars, used, one perf. gone, . . .	1 10 0
“ another unused with gum, . . .	2 0 0
“ 5 dollars, unused, fine, . . .	15 0 0
“ 10 dollars, unused, fine, . . .	6 10 0
“ 20 dollars, unused, fine, . . .	6 6 0
Treasury, Interior, War and Post Office, sets, complete and duplicate, used and unused, fine, 44 stamps, . . .	1 16 0
Treasury, set complete, 15c torn, 11 stamps, . . .	11 0
War, set complete, unused with gum, Treasury 24c and 90c, 1869, 15c and 2 others, 15 stamps, . . .	1 0 0
Envelope Stamps cut square, a very fine lot from 1853 to 1876, all used and including many very scarce, 55 stamps, . . .	4 2 6
Envelope Stamps cut square, another lot, 25 stamps, . . .	1 18 0
Locals, Boyds City Express, 2c green, used on entire, . . .	5 0
“ Hussey's S. M. Post, 5c black on vermilion, used on entire and another stamp, . . .	1 0 0
Locals, Swart's City Despatch, vermilion, used on entire, . . .	8 0
Confederate States, Ten Cents blue, unused and another used, . . .	1 2 0
“ including Ten Cents, 9 stamps, . . .	16 0
“ “ complete but one and including New Orleans, 5c, used, . . .	1 4 0

Some of the Transvaals fetched good prices considering how little they are yet understood. The principal lots were as follows :

V. R. TRANSVAAL, 3d. with double surcharge, red and black, used, . . .	£10 os. od.
Another and better specimen, used, . . .	15 0 0
V. R. TRANSVAAL, 1s red surcharge, pair, tête bêche, unused, . . .	20 0 0
Portion of sheet of 1s red surcharge, 25 stamps, . . .	32 0 0
1s green, block of 4, unused, including tête bêche, . . .	9 10 0
V. R. Transvaal, 3d. violet on buff, complete pane (half sheet) 40 stamps, . . .	9 0 0
Same surcharge, 6d. blue on blue, one tête bêche, complete pane (half sheet), 40 stamps . . .	26 0 0

The firm of Theodor Buhl & Co. is about to be converted into a limited company. The capital is to be £20,000, in 20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 6,000 are to be offered for subscription, payable 2s 6 per share on application, 1s per share on allotment and 7s 6 on January 1st,

1895, thus calling up the shares in full. There is also to be a debenture capital of £5 000 divided into fifty debenture bonds of £100 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. of which £4,000 will be allotted to Capt. Munro Ross and £1,000 to Mr. Andrew Ross. The directors are to be Theodor Buhl as Managing Director; Edward J. A. Buhl, Secretary; Andrew Ross, Assistant Secretary; and two other directors to be elected by the shareholders.

The consideration for the sale of the business, to be passed to the vendors, is £17,000, the whole of which, with the exception of £2,000, will be accepted in shares and 10 debenture bonds.

The accountant's report states that the average of the sales for the past three and a half years is £14,760. Taking 20 per cent. of that sum as a fair estimate the net annual profits are put at £2,950. To this sum has to be added an average sum of £440 per annum heretofore paid out of profits (presumably for completion of purchase of business of Pemberton, Wilson & Co. acquired some years since). Therefore the prospective net profits are put at £3,500, which it is stated would admit of a dividend of 11 per cent. to the shareholders as follows :

Expenses of management,	.	.	.	£1,000
Debenture bonds, £5,000 @ 6 per cent.	.	.	.	300
Ordinary shares, £20,000 @ 11 per cent.	.	.	.	2,200
				£3,500

The stock-in-trade on the 1st of August, 1894, stood in the books of the company at a selling value, i. e., the value that the company should derive from it, of £22,392. This a stamp valuer reduces to £15,289.

I am told that the shares which are being offered to customers of the old firm are being well taken up.

It is not all fun and frolic going to law in our English courts, even when you win. So Mr. Hilckes has found in his stamp case which you reported at some length in the A. P. of J. some few months since. I refer to the case of Hilckes, Kirkpatrick & Co. v. Lousia H. Hime. Some £94 worth of stamps had been abstracted from the firms approval books and replaced by worthless specimens. Plaintiffs were awarded £94 and costs. Of the £94 it seems Hilckes, after paying his solicitors, has got £4 left.

Mr. Hilckes, who has also converted himself into a company, has just started a fortnightly stamp journal, entitled "The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly," the first number of which appeared on the 6th inst. And it is only justice to say that the new journal is capitally got up, excellently printed, and smartly edited. The editors—for it boasts of a brace of them—are Mr. Harry Hilckes and Mr. Percy C. Bishop. Mr. Bishop, it will be remembered, once edited the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. He is a smart journalist and is engaged on the London daily press.

When Mr. Bishop was editor of the *P. J. of G. B.* he kept the ball rolling on the question of another big International Postage Stamp Exhibition in London, and I note that a correspondent has opened up on the old question in the new journal. But if Mr. Bishop means to crusade on the business, I am very much afraid his reward will be a very poor one. The London Philatelic Society got up the last, and, from the outside point of view, it was a grand success, but the guarantors would have a somewhat different story to tell, for, despite the patronage of royalty and almost everything else in its

favor, it left a heavy deficit. Besides there is on the part of specialists a natural and growing indisposition to expose their gems to the light for days together. I feel certain the London Philatelic Society will do nothing outside of their own shows, and an exhibition got up without its help would not count for much. Personally, I should like Mr. Bishop to succeed in whipping up the enthusiasm for another big exhibition. It would be welcome enough to most of us—as spectators. But frequent conversations with our best collectors convince me that the great collections will be on view only to friends and at private gatherings.

Friend Brown, being an artist as well as a stamp dealer, and therefore a man of taste, means to do the gorgeous in the matter of producing his handbook to Straits Settlements. It is to be printed on heavy plate paper in *édition de luxe* fashion. Only 500 copies are to be printed and each copy is to be numbered, so for fear some one might attempt a "corner" I have forthwith booked myself for a copy. The work is to be ready by Dec. 1st. The price is 7s 6d. before publication and 10s 6d. afterwards. The whole business must be "a labor of love," for there is certainly precious little room for profit.

VENEZUELA.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

Translated from Caracas Filatelico.

Surcharge—Resolucion de 1° de Octubre de 1892.

In this issue we have to treat of the counterfeits of the stamps surcharged "*Resolucion de 1° Octubre de 1892.*"

Most foreign collectors are ignorant of the reason why these stamps are so rare.

On the triumph of the revolution of 1892, the President of the State of Bolivar decreed that the stamps of 1892 were to be surcharged, while the Government of Venezuela took the necessary steps to prevent the circulation of the great quantity of stamps of 1882 which had been stolen by the last presidents and army chiefs of the last "continuist" government, as well as by those who pulled down and pillaged the office of *La Opinion Nacional*, where there was a large stock of stamps.

As soon as the government of Venezuela had notice of the surcharging done in Guiana, they ordered the use of these surcharged stamps to be suspended, they having been in use only fourteen or fifteen days in a city whose market has not a very large mercantile movement, and it is for this reason that these stamps are so rare.

In view of this, speculators, as usual, seized the opportunity to counterfeit these stamps. There were three counterfeiters, one in Barcelona, Venezuela, one in La Guaira, and a third in Caracas. Although we know the names of these three ingenious persons, it is not our province to make them known, but we *will* explain the differences which exist between the true and the false stamps.

We will first give the types of surcharge, the false one being that of Caracas.



Genuine.



Counterfeit.

In the counterfeit stamps the circle has a diameter of 23 mm, while in the authentic ones it has only 22 mm.

In the counterfeits the letters of Resolucion, etc., etc., are $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm high and are open and thin; in the good ones the letters are 2 mm, closed up and jumbled together.

In the surcharges of 1 bolivar on 25 centimos orange, 1 bolivar on 50 centimos blue, 1 bolivar on 25 centimos brown and 1 bolivar on 50 centimos

green, it will be observed that in the counterfeit it says only BOLIVAR while

in the genuine the one is repeated, thus: UN BOLIVAR. Moreover, the number 1 of the counterfeits is thick, while in the genuine it is thin with the hair-line at the top very small, but in the imitations this latter is much larger.

Also, in the genuine stamps, the word "Resolucion" is followed by a comma, which does not exist in the counterfeits. In the good stamps, between the word Resolucion and the date "1892," there is a dash which does not appear in the imitations.

In the genuine stamps, after the number "1°" there is a period, thus "1°." which is not to be found in the counterfeits.

Again, in the genuine stamps, between the words, "Resolucion" and "de" at the top near the circle, there is a space of 2 mm, while at the bottom there are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm; in the counterfeits near the circle there are $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm, and below 2 mm.

Genuine: Between "de" and the number "1°" there is a space of 2 mm at the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm at the bottom.

Counterfeits: Between "de" and the number "1" there is both at the top and at the bottom a space of 2 mm.

Furthermore, in the genuine stamps, the words, "de" and "octubre" are so close together that they form one word, "DE OCTUBRE;" in the imitations there is between these two words a space of 2 mm, thus: "DE OCTUBRE."

We have noted these differences between the genuine stamps and the imitations *here in Venezuela*; for which reason we cannot be sure whether the stamps surcharged *Resolucion de 1° octubre de 1892* that are offered by various foreign houses at exceedingly low prices are genuine or not, as these business gentlemen, with some very rare exceptions, take great care not to send to collectors here, on any account whatever, the Venezuelan stamps which they offer for sale.

VENEZUELA.

STAMPS OF 1858-9. LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED.

(Translated from *Venezuela Postal*.)

For some time past we have had the firm conviction that the Venezuelan stamps of the first issue, that is to say, those decreed on the 28th June, 1858,

were circulating *lithographed* and *engraved*. The difference which exists between the two kinds is observable, even without the help of the lens, but we were desirous of keeping silence on the point until we had obtained official documents to support our assertions and to prove the mistake committed by the authors of catalogues and albums who note only the series of 1859 or the engraved.

We have at last obtained the Decree that instituted these stamps, and from the portion of it that we publish our readers will see that the collection of Venezuelan stamps is to be begun thus :

1858, *lithographed*, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2rs.

1859, *engraved*, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2rs.

with the other issues afterwards.

Here is the portion of the Decree in question :

" Art. 3. In order that private persons may prepay their correspondence in their own houses, rectangular stamps will be printed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long on suitable paper and with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited, bearing in their center the arms of the Republic, in the upper part the inscription, 'Correo de Venezuela' and in the lower the value that they represent. In addition to this, the side which has not been printed on shall be gummed.

" § 1. There shall be three kinds of stamps, viz., of the value of half a real, one real and two reals, and in printing each of these a different color shall be used.

" § 2. The stamps shall be sold in the offices or agencies of the Post-office for the value which they represent.

" § 3. For the first six months of the next fiscal year, and whilst proper engraved steel plates and other tools necessary for the printing of these stamps are being prepared, the Treasury Department shall supply the Administration of the Postoffice with the necessary stamps, which will be lithographed with all possible precautions against their being counterfeited.

" Given at Caracas, June 28th, 1858,

J. CASTRO.

" For H. E., the Secretary of State for the Treasury Department,

" MIGUEL HERRERA."

RINGGOLD, GA.



Sometime ago Mr. Deats expressed the opinion to us that the stamp of Ringgold was merely a hand stamp, and not entitled to be recognized as a postage stamp. We have not had a specimen of this stamp in our hands for many years, and while we were unable to disprove his assertion, we nevertheless took the position that we did not desire to throw out a stamp which had been recognized for so many years.

However, a few days ago, we received, from the office of one of the prominent papers published in the South, two specimens of this stamp, which

proved to us conclusively that Mr. Deats was correct and that the stamp will hereafter have to be omitted from all catalogues of postage stamps. One specimen was impressed on an envelope, and if alone, would have substantiated the theory of its being a postage stamp, as the postmark plainly obliterated the hand stamp. The other specimen, however, was impressed on a torn half of a letter head, and it is not at all likely that a postmaster in the South or anywhere else should have sold halves of letter heads with stamps impressed upon them. The specimen in question would prove conclusively, to our mind at least, that the stamp usually known as the Ringgold postage stamp was applied when or after the letter was put into the post office, and as this is the exact contrary of the idea of a postage stamp, we do not hesitate in pronouncing all Ringolds to be postmarks, instead of postage stamps. One world less to conquer!

OBITUARY.

It is with extreme regret that we must inform our readers of the death of the well known and highly esteemed philatelist Mr. Rudolph Wuesthoff, of New York. Mr. Wuesthoff had been in poor health for some months, and Friday, October 5th, he suddenly expired of heart disease. He held a secure place in the affections of all who had met him and on many occasions his collection formed the chief point of interest at meetings of the National Philatetical Society. He was a true lover of stamps and his collection is a model of beauty and neatness of arrangement. Unused stamps were given the preference in every instance and some of the pages of his album present a truly beautiful appearance.

His genial presence will be sorely missed at gatherings of metropolitan philatelists and we have lost from our midst a devoted follower of our hobby.

NOTES.

Mr. John H. Drummond, of Santo Domingo, writes us the following :

"About the middle of February or March we will have a new issue of stamps. I send you an extract from a daily paper here giving full particulars.

"Extract from *Boletín de Comercio* : 'We read in the last number of the *Boletín de Correos y Telegraficos*, dated September 20th, 1894, that it has been decided by the Ministry of the Department to issue new postage stamps of the following types and in the quantities given :

150,000	1c green,	of the value of	\$1,500
150,000	2c red	"	3,000
150,000	5c blue	"	7,500
50,000	10c orange	"	5,000

500,000 stamps.

Total, \$17,000

"These stamps are similar to those of the preceding issue, differing only in having the figure representing the value in the four corners. The National Bank will issue the stamps, by agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General.

"I inquired of the postmaster here if only the aforesaid stamps were to be changed, and he said he thinks all the values will be changed, 20c, 50c, \$1 and \$2, and an entirely new issue sent out."

The following document has been sent in by Mr. Milciades Lara, of Garzon :

To the Director of the National Post Office in this city.

I, Milciades Lara, a resident of this municipality and of full age, respectfully request that a certificate may be placed at the foot of the present memorial if your Administration issued in March last two series of provisional stamps, one series of \$1 each stamp and the other of \$0.01, the lettering of which is respectively as follows : " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hay estampillas—Pagó \$1.00," and " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hay estampillas—Pagó \$0.01."

If it is true that I bought the small quantity of these stamps remaining when they were withdrawn from use a few days afterwards.

Garzon, August 24th, 1894.

(Signed) MILCIADES LARA.

Republic of Colombia, Department of Tolima.

Sub-Administration of National Postoffice.

Garzon, August 25th.

I certify : That in March last this Administration issued two series of provisional stamps, viz., of 1 centavo and 1 peso, the lettering of which is respectively thus : " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894. No hai estampillas. Pagó \$0.01 " and " R. de C.—Garzon, 1894—No hai estampillas—Pagó un peso." These stamps were issued because the stock of postage stamps issued by the National Government was exhausted ; but they were withdrawn from use as soon as a shipment of stamps of the current issue arrived in this city. It is true that the small stock of these stamps remaining was bought by Mr. Milciades Lara, of this city.

The Director,

(Signed) ALFONSO ALMANZA.

We illustrate below the Return Registration Receipt stamp of Chili chronicled last month.



The 6p Natal, surcharged Zululand, which in our February number was chronicled as a postage stamp and then contradicted by us in June, turns out to be a postage stamp after all.

These two cuts illustrate the two envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope chronicled last month.



According to the *Timbre Poste* the Russian 4k postal card with stamp with dotted background is a fraud, being the 4k Finland card from which the circles in the corners have been removed.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The *Philatelic Monthly* states that an entire new set of adhesives is contemplated in Bahamas.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The U. S. Postoffice Department announces that under an order of the Postmaster-General dated June 23d, 1894, the manufacture of letter sheets was discontinued on the 30th of that month, and that they will shortly be withdrawn from sale. They may still be obtained at all Presidential post-offices.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Harold Frederic, in the issue of September 29th of the "Million," gives "Norton" credit for first notice of the 40c France 1876, of the first type. This stamp is catalogued in the reprint of the 54th edition of our catalogue which appeared about six month ago. It is our No. 75a.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Mr. Schreuders has sent us the 1 gld Netherlands with portrait of little Queen Wilhelmina, which, although catalogued a year ago, was only issued on the 13th of this month.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate below the five-penny Turks Islands chronicled some time ago.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The following is an extract from a letter of our Ichang correspondent :

"I might mention that the authorities at this port have decided on establishing a postoffice which will probably be in working order early in November. H. B. M's Consul has been good enough to allow me to accept the position of postmaster, and I should be happy to act as your agent and forward you a consignment of these stamps on the usual terms paid by you as commission.

Ichang stamps, complete set of eight comprising the following values : $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 and 5 Candarins, and 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 Mace ; $66\frac{1}{2}$ Tael cents = 94 dollar cents."

This is cheering news.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have, we believe, at last solved the mystery of the truncated Star and "QUEENSLAND" watermark, with the aid of tracings received from a correspondent in this colony. The whole sheet contains twenty horizontal rows of stars, twelve in each row ; the stamps, however, occupied only nineteen of these rows, leaving a row of stars blank at top or bottom, hence no doubt the idea that there were twenty-one rows of stars. The word "QUEENSLAND," in single-lined capitals, occurs four times in the sheet : the upper portions of

the letters in the top word fall upon the fourth row of stars, the outline of the "Q" running through the fourth star from the left, and the "D" cutting and projecting beyond the last star of the row; the 5th row of stars is quite clear of the letters. The second word comes between the ninth and tenth rows of stars, letters touching some of the stars in each row to a small extent, but leaving four stars clear at the left of each row. The third word falls upon the fourteenth, and the fourth word upon the nineteenth row of stars, covering them more fully than the first word does the fourth row, and in each case cutting the fourth star, but leaving three clear on the left.—*Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We have received a letter from Mr. M. Giwelb, which unfortunately, through our absence from home, reached us too late for insertion last month, and as it has already appeared in more than one of our contemporaries we will only give the substance of it here. It relates to some very deceptive frauds which have been put on the market—we believe recently—in the form of stamps with inverted centres. The variety which attracted Mr. Giwelb's attention was the twelve cuartos of the 1865 issue of Spain, but other stamps printed in two colors can, of course, be similarly manipulated, and probably such has been done. The method employed appears to be as follows: Two specimens of the stamp are taken, the centre is cut out of one and thinned down by carefully scraping the back; the center of the other is then scraped away until the paper is sufficiently thin, the first centre is applied to it in an inverted position, and the two scraped surfaces well cemented together under pressure. The copies examined by Mr. Giwelb resisted soaking and boiling for some time, but he at last succeeded in peeling off the inverted heads and thus exposing what he was convinced were frauds.—*Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We are informed that the local authorities of the Seychelles Islands have been trying for some time past to establish regular postal communication between the islands, but have abandoned the attempt as impracticable. A gentleman in business at Mahé consequently proposes to take the matter up, as it seems to be quite legitimate for him to do, but we fear that in his efforts to make the business a financial success he will be apt to rely upon the assistance of philatelists.—*Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We have at last received specimens of the Registration Envelopes of Trinidad, which we chronicled from heresay more than twelve months ago, and on comparing them with the previous issue, we find that the description of the latter given in the London Society's West Indian book requires some correction. The issue of June, 1884, appears to have been inscribed under the flap "McCorquodale & Co. CONTRACTORS," in blue. In 1890 a line of perfora-

LIMITED.

tions was run across the flap end of the envelope, and two instructions were printed upon it in red: "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS, CUT AWAY PERFORATED PORTION OF ENVELOPE," on the flap above the stamp, and below, "If any investigation is required to be — made about this letter the envelope must — accompany the complaint," the instructions being divided as shown. These exist upon both sizes, and our specimens are inscribed under the flap, "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. PATENT." The question arises, Do the McCorquodale envelopes exist with this modification, or the De La Rue edition without it? Last year the perforation was replaced by a red line, the instruction on the flap was altered to "TO WITHDRAW CONTENTS CUT ENVELOPE — ACROSS RED LINE," and the one below was divided thus, "If any investigation is

required to — be made about this letter the envelope — must accompany the complaint." The inscription under the flap remains that of De La Rue & Co. — *Monthly Journal*.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Nyassaland chronicled last month.



* * * * *

We have received reprints of three of the pneumatic envelopes and of two of the postal cards—1st and 3d issue of Austria. The envelopes are Nos. 752, 754 and 756 of our Catalogue for Advanced Collectors. The reprints can readily be distinguished from the originals by the following points :

No. 752. 20kr blue. On the original the vertical line under "*Seilerst*" on the reverse of the envelope is under the "l," while on the reprints it is under the "e."

No. 754. 20kr blue. On the original the name of the 16th station is abbreviated "*Loeweng.*," while on the reprints is in full, "*Loewengasse 32.*"

No. 756. 15kr gray. On the original the "p" of "*Pneumatischen*" of the third line is above the "m" of the same word of the fourth line, while on the reprints it is above the "a."

On the postal cards the differences are as follows :

2kr 1869. On the original the first dotted line measures 91 mm., and on the reprint it measures 92 mm.; if a line were to be drawn from the lower part of the "C" to the period of "*Correspondenz-Karte.*" it would measure 51 mm. on the original and 50 mm. on the reprint.

2kr 1872, without date on the reverse. The letters of "*Adresse*" do not slant as much on the reprint as on the original ; the distance between the "C" and period of "*Correspondenz-Karte.*" is 51 mm. on the original and 50 mm. on the reprint.

* * * * *

Mr. R. A. de Villard sends us the following notice :

It is reported that a new issue of postage stamps for the use of the post offices of China, to commemorate the 60th birthday of the Empress Dowager, has been decided upon. The new issue, replacing the three stamps now in use, will take place shortly, and the values of same will be as follows :

1 candarin	} Colors probably :
2 "	
3 "	
4 "	
5 "	
6 "	
9 "	
12 "	
24 "	} 3 red

A different design has been executed for each stamp ; the six lower values will be of the usual size of postage stamps ; and the three higher values of about the same dimensions as the U. S. A. Columbian stamps."

What further absurdities are in store for us as a basis for commemorative issues. Why did not the Empress Dowager die a few years ago?

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste states that, in order to prevent the Obock stamps of 10, 25 and 50 frs., which have been stolen or given away, from being used, these stamps are now surcharged with a series letter and number.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—The 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10c of the new series have been issued. The colors are similar to those of the stamps of the preceding issue, and all have the triangular ornament in the upper corners. So far we have received two distinct shades of the new 2c, one is of a sickly rose color and the other of a carmine rose. Of the new issue unpaid letter stamp the 1c and 10c have been issued. The *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicles the 24c of the 1872 issue on horizontally ribbed paper. Dr. Massamora has shown us an unchronicled Baltimore Local recently discovered by him.

Adhesive Stamps.

1872 issue.

Horizontally ribbed paper.

Perforated 12.

24c purple

1894 issue.

Perforated 12.

1c deep ultramarine

2c pale rose

2c carmine rose

3c purple

5c chocolate

10c dark green

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c deep claret

10c " "

Local stamps



Cook's Dispatch.

No value, green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We do not think that the following Revenue stamp used postally has yet been chronicled, although it was used in 1886.

Revenue used for postage.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
4c red

BAVARIA.—*Der Philatelist* describes an error of the Delivery Tax Stamp of the 1862 issue, the inscription below reading "VON EMPFANGE" without the final "R."

Delivery tax stamp.



1862.
3kr black (variety)

BENIN.—According to *La Timbre Poste*, the 30c unpaid letter stamp exists with inverted surcharge, and the 20 on 30c with diagonal instead of horizontal surcharge. The same contemporary states that there are two types of surcharge of the first issue, the first one with accent over the E of BENIN, and the second without the accent. This latter is the same as on the unpaid letter stamps. Of the stamps with surcharge of the second type (no accent), Mr. Moens has seen the following:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Horizontal surcharge.

5c green on greenish, black surcharge		
10c black on lavender	"	"
15c blue	"	"
20c brown on bistre	"	"
25c black on yellow	"	"
40c red on straw	"	"
75c carmine on rose	"	"
1fr bronze green	"	"

Diagonal surcharge.

5c green on greenish, blue surcharge

BOSNIA.—Mr. Witt has shown us a $\frac{1}{2}$ n which has just been issued and which is of the same type as the remainder of the series.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ n black

BRAZIL.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that the new issue will consist of twelve adhesives and that there will be three different types as follows :

1st type, represents a view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro printed in blue, with a frame of a different color for each value ; the 10, 20, 40, 50 and 80 reis will be of this type.

2d type, represents the head of the Republic printed in black, with a frame of a different color for each value ; the 100, 200, 300, 500, and 700 reis will be of the second type.

3d type, for the stamps of 1000 and 2000 reis represents the head of Mercury printed in violet with green frame on the 1000r and black frame on the 2000r stamp.

At the moment of going to press we receive from Mr. Nielson the 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200r ; the same correspondent sends us the 80r reply card which, although chronicled some time ago has only just been issued ; Mr. Neilson sends us also the 40 and 60r wrappers chronicled last month ; the color given for the 40r is blue while the one we have just received is yellow orange. A 300r envelope of same type as the current 100 and 200r envelopes has also been issued.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

10r red and light blue

20r yellow orange and dark blue

50r dark blue and light blue

100r red and black

200r orange and black

Envelope.



White wove paper.
Size 133x109 mm.
300r slate

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Our Cape correspondent sends us the current 1 penny postal card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" in two lines over the stamp, and in one line on upper centre of card directly below "Cape of Good Hope" which last words have been obliterated by a double black line.

Postal card.
1p brown, white

BULGARIA.—We learn from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* that the 25 and 50 stotinki unpaid letter stamps of the re-engraved type have been issued.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated 11½.
25s red violet (re-engraved)
50s light brown

CHILI.—Mr. Ossa Borne has sent us a new official postal card.

Official postal card.



No value, black green, pale blue green

CHINKIANG.—We have seen a horizontal pair of the 6c, imperforate between.

Adhesive stamp.



Imperforate vertically.

6c mauve

COSTA RICA.—In looking through our stock we find that there are two distinct shades of the 2 pesos of the 1889 issue, one is violet, which is the color usually given in the catalogues for this stamp, and the other is of a decided slate color.

Adhesive stamp.



1889 issue.

Perforated.

2p slate.

CUBA.—According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* new postal cards of 2 and 4c have been issued; the stamp is of same type as on the preceding issue but the cards have no frame.

Postal cards.

2c brown violet

4c red violet

FRENCH OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that there are 25 varieties of each of the provisional stamps issued in March, the principal varieties being as follows:



5c on 1c ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna); the 10th stamp has a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zanzibar*; there are five different types of the "5."

10c on 3c (1 anna); the 10th and 12th stamps have a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zanzibar*: on the 9th stamp the "10" is in thicker figures than on the others.

25c on 4c ($2\frac{1}{2}$ annas); the 10th stamp has a space between the *a* and the *n* of *Zanzibar*; there are two types of the "2" and three types of the "5."

50c on 20c (5 annas): the 10th and 15th stamps have the *a* and *n* spaced; there are two types of the "o" and three of the "5."

1fr on 40c (10 annas); there are two types of the "F" and of the "1"; the 5th stamp has no period after "Fr"; there are three different periods—small, large and square.

L'avenir des Timbres Poste states that the current 15c of France has been surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 15c blue, blue surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 4p vermilion with plate No. 16.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked, a large garter.

Perforated 14.

4p vermilion (plate No. 16)

GREECE.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 lepton of the Belgian print, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamp.



Belgian print.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

11 brown

HONDURAS.—We are informed by Mr. N. F. Seebeck that the official stamps of the 1891 issue which have been chronicled by some of our foreign contemporaries were really issued at the time.

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.
Red surcharge.

1c yellow
2c "
5c "
10c "
20c "
25c "
30c "
40c "
50c "
75c "
1p "

HYDERABAD.—The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna red brown of the 1871 issue exists imperforate vertically; we have also seen the same stamp printed in purple brown.
Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a purple brown
Imperforate vertically.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red brown

MAURITIUS.—The *Monthly Journal* announces that the 8c is now printed in red brown.
Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
8c red brown

MACAO.—This colony has just issued a series of adhesivs of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r green
- 50r light blue
- 75r carmine
- 80r yellow green
- 100r brown, *buff*
- 150r carmine, *rose*
- 200r dark blue, *blue*
- 300r dark blue, *buff*

MEXICO.—Mr. Chapman has sent us four new Mexican envelopes issued Oct. 13th; the stamp is of the current type. We have also received from the same correspondent a new 5c postal card of the same type as the 2c and 3c cards chronicled in May. There are 6 varieties of this card.

Envelopes.



Size 152x85 mm.

White laid paper.

- 4c vermillion
- 10c vermillion
- White wove paper.
- 5c blue
- 10c vermillion

Postal card.



5c blue and rose, *buff*

MOROCCO.—A series of stamps has been issued for the mail service between Fez and Sefro.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

- 5c red
- 10c violet
- 25c emerald green
- 50c orange
- 1fr brown

MOZAMBIQUE.—Adhesive stamps of the new type have just been issued. So far only the four lower values have reached us.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- 5r yellow
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender

MOZAMBIQUE CO.—We have received the permanent stamps issued by the Mozambique Co. All the values are of the same type, with the figures of the denomination of value printed in black, on all but the 500r and the 1000 reis, in which they are printed in vermillion. All the stamps in the supply received by us were perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, with the exception of the 20 and 25 reis, which were perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- $2\frac{1}{2}$ r olive bistre
- 5r orange
- 10r reddish violet
- 15r chocolate
- 20r lavender
- 25r deep green
- 50r blue

75r carmine
 80r yellow green
 100r brown, *buff paper*
 150r yellow brown, *rose paper*
 200r dark blue, *blue paper*
 300r dark blue, *buff paper*
 500r black
 1000r lilac

NATAL.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1sh lilac and carmine revenue stamp of 1886 as having been used postally.

Revenue stamp used for postage.

Perforated.

1sh lilac and carmine

NETHERLANDS.—Mr. Witt has shown us some of the current stamps printed in new shades.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 12 1/2.

2c olive yellow

2 1/2c brown violet

10c rose

15c fawn

20c emerald green

Unpaid Letter Stamp.



Perforated 12 3/4.

5c ultramarine and black

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—This territory seems determined to fully maintain its reputation. We have received a letter franked by one of the new 2d stamps, together with the 2 1/2d of the same issue surcharged "ONE-HALF PENNY," in two lines of small *sans serif* capitals, and the original value cancelled by two long bars below, and two short ones at each side. Only a comparatively small supply, 8,000, of the 1/2d, *green*, had been sent out, and these being entirely exhausted before a second supply arrived, 960 of the 2 1/2d stamps were overprinted as described above, and were issued on August 10th.

Of the provisional " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on half 1d, *blue*, chronicled last month, our informant tells us that 120 only were issued, to supply a temporary want of that value at Opobo in May last. Our correspondent further informs us that the regular date and obliterating mark used here is one of square shape, with the name "OLD CALABAR" over a letter "A," and the date in two lines, within circles in the centre; but that for the accommodation of persons who desire to have their stamps obliterated in sheets, a small circular postmark is employed, so that *used* stamps may be readily distinguished from those that have only been *obliterated*. Comment seems unnecessary.—*Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p blue, black surcharge

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the 20 reis of the 1876 issue (V barred) surcharged "6."

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Perforated.

6r on 20r vermillion (1876)

QUEENSLAND.—According to *Le Timbre Poste*, the current 4p has the L and A of Queensland joined.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown and Q.

Perforated 12.

4p yellow (L and A joined)

ST. LUCIA.—We have seen the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p with a double surcharge on face and a single surcharge on the reverse of the stamp.

Adhesive stamp.



Provisional issue.

Watermark, Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p on 3p lilac, black surcharge, *variety*

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—We have received the following varieties of the provisional $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, some of which have not yet been chronicled by us.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, green surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, black "

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, green "

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, double surcharge, one in black and one in green

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, black surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, green "

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, double surcharge in green



$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, green surcharge

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r green, black "

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r on 20r rose, green "



5r on 20r rose, black surcharge, "5" inverted

SALVADOR.—The annual provisional 1c stamp has made its appearance. This time it is the 11c stamp which has been surcharged "1 centavo." We have been able to find three varieties on the sheet.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.



Perforated.

1c on 11c vermilion, black surcharge

Varieties:

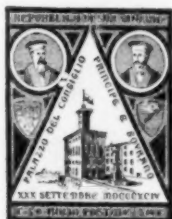
a. CCNTAVO.

b. CE^NTAVO.

c. Quod below E and N.

SAN MARINO.—The special adhesive stamps, registration envelope and postal card issued under pretense of commemorating the inauguration of the new Palace, but really for the purpose of bleeding stamp collectors, have reached us; as we illustrate them we shall not attempt to describe them, but we must mention that for poor taste and bad workmanship they will be hard to beat. The design on the envelope measures 145x200 mm. leaving no room for the address which has to be placed on the reverse of the envelope.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 15½x11.
25c blue and dark brown
50c old rose and dark brown
1l green and dark brown

Postal Card.



10c blue, brown, green, yellow, olive and red, white

Registration Envelope.

Reduced Size.

Actual size : 145x200 mm.

White wove paper.

Size 160x215 mm.

5lire brown, blue, red, yellow, green and gold

SIAM.—The second supply of the provisional 1 att on 64 att has now been issued with the surcharge corrected to 1 att, instead of 1 atts.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Watermark a flower.

Perforated 14.

1 on 64a purple and orange, black surcharge

SOMALI COAST.—According to *The Monthly Journal* three more values of the large oblong type have been issued.

Adhesive stamps.

5c red and blue green
 10c green and brown
 50c carmine and blue

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. A. A. Osborne, of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, informs us that in 1882-84 the following revenue stamps were used postally.

Revenues used for postage.

Perforated 14.

1p violet rose
 6p red
 1sh blue
 1sh 6p olive green
 2sh brown violet
 2sh 6p vermilion
 5sh green
 10sh gray
 1£ brown red

SWAZIELAND.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ p with inverted and double surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p red on grey, double sarcharge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ p " " " inverted sarcharge

URUGUAY.—The registered letter stamp chronicled in August as a treinta y tres (33) cent stamp is nothing but a registration label used in the city TREINTA Y TRES, on the Rio Olimai Grande, in the State of the same name.
 (Post Office.)

VENEZUELA.—We have found a 5c Escuelas lithographed, perforated 14 instead of 11.

Adhesive stamp.



Lithographed.

Perforated 14.

5c green

ZAMBEZIA.—Specialists of the stamps of Portugal and its colonies will be happy, as the issuing of stamps by this colony will enable them to add another page to their albums. The stamps issued by the colony are of the current colonial type.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5r yellow

10r reddish violet

15r chocolate

20r lavender

25r green

50r light blue

75r carmine

80r yellow green

100r brown, *buff*

150r carmine, *rose*

200r dark blue, *blue*

300r dark blue, *buff*

Newspaper stamp.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ r brown.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

The reference by Mr. Nankivell, in your London letter in the September number, to the prevailing lack of uniformity in the measuring of compound perforations has struck a responsive chord in my breast.

This matter has long been a source of great uncertainty and inconvenience to me and, I fear, of some profanity. Personally, I favor giving the vertical measurement first, then the horizontal; not because this is the so-called French or continental method, but, primarily, because in the majority of stamps the vertical is the longer side, very seldom measuring less than a full two centimetres. On the other hand the horizontal side of the stamp is, in the majority of cases, the shorter, and I hardly think it fair, to quote an old saying, "for the tail to wag the dog."

However, if the matter could only be definitely settled one way or the other it would be a boon to collectors, as the main point is to attain uniformity. Cannot the matter be agitated in such a way as to obtain the opinions of the leading societies, dealers and collectors of the world? If so it strikes me that it would not be a difficult matter to agree upon a certain method to be followed in all future publications.

Meanwhile I think it would be a good plan for all philatelic publishers to state in their publications what method they have followed in the work under consideration.

GEO. L. TOPPAN.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ, Sept. 17, 1894.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

DEAR SIR:—I have read with considerable interest an article in the July number of your esteemed paper, on the stamp of Tierra del Fuego. I beg however to differ from your correspondent, Mr. L. H. Benton, in as much as I am convinced that the stamp in question is genuine, for the following reason:

1st. Although not issued by the Government, it does not follow that it should be called a "fake" because issued by a private individual for postal services.

2d. Mr. Popper, since deceased, was very highly esteemed and was a man of unimpeachable character, and therefore would not be likely to lend himself to such a speculation as issuing a stamp expressly for philatelists.

3d. Punta Arenas, a town of 1,800 inhabitants, although capital of the Territory of Tierra del Fuego, has no postal service. The inhabitants are mostly foreigners and are therefore apt to be somewhat more civilized and have more correspondence than the citizens your correspondent so facetiously describes.

The very fact that there is no Government postal service would prove that this stamp was issued because it was needed. Mr. Benton is evidently not aware that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers go from Liverpool to Valparaiso, passing through the Straits of Magellan and calling at Punta Arenas. Trusting that my humble effort will help to prove that the Tierra del Fuego stamp is genuine, I remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

P. O. Box 127.

JNO. W. SPANGLER.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th St., at 8 P. M.

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To the Members of the National Philatetical Society :

Believing that the wish of all is to have an Exchange Department, and knowing the benefit one derives from such a source, I send this greeting and ask the hearty support of all members of the National Philatetical Society.

We are now at a time when the philatelist turns with renewed interest to his pursuit, and seeks an opportunity to add to his treasures, and to dispose of surplus specimens to advantage.

I make a brief request, that members send word to me, *at once*, if they intend using the Exchange Department. *Only those sending word will be placed on circuit.* It is of decided advantage to do so. Blank sheets are furnished free.

Members will please put their duplicates in large or small lots, rarities or common varieties, out on circuit.

In regard to the method there is no doubt but that the cash system is the safest and most satisfactory to all.

Each member is credited with the stamps sent me, also the amount of cash he pays for stamps selected. Thus each member receives his credit, and is also charged for his selection. When returns are made each member will receive amount due, viz : A. B. sends ten dollars' worth of stamps, which are placed to his credit, and buys five dollars worth from other sheets, which, cash is also placed to his credit, receiving a total credit of fifteen dollars. Should part or all of the stamps on his sheet be taken, in case of the latter, the amount of stamps selected by him is deducted from his credit account and the difference sent him ; for example,

Credit, \$15.00, {
 Charges, 5.00, { \$10.00 less Superintendent's fee.

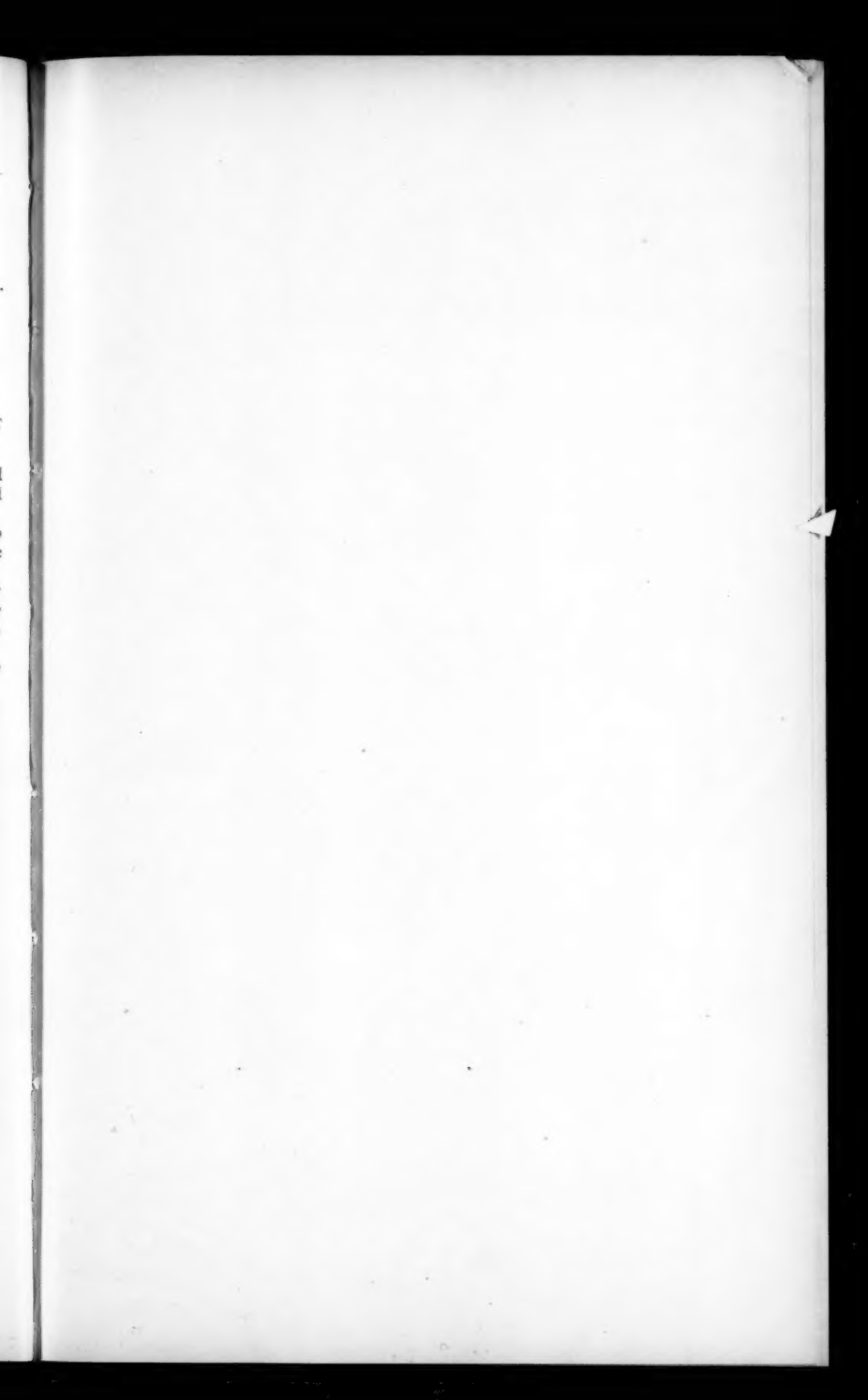
Mail immediately a postal, furnished to circuit members, contained in the books, and printed in blank form, to the Superintendent, each member in turn doing likewise. These postals are the guarantee of the owners, and permit tracing up any detained circuit books which, I trust, will be of very rare occurrence.

Follow the printed directions, and write carefully. Leave book personally, if possible, not failing to send the required postal to Exchange Superintendent.

In closing, would say, that returns will be made as often as permissible and with the feeling that members will give me their hearty co-operation pledge myself to their best interests.

Truly yours,

GEORGE W. D. CRITTENTON,

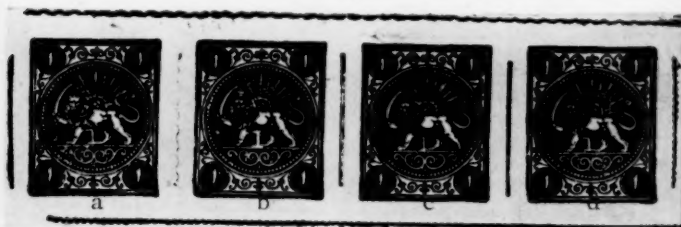


PERSIA.

1868-70.



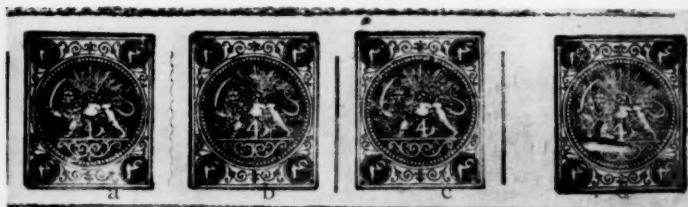
1875.



1 shahi.



2 shahi.



4 shahi.



8 shahi

OFFICIEL

۳ 3 ۳

OFFICIEL

۱۲ 12 ۱۲

OFFICIEL

۶ 6 ۶

OFFICIEL

۱۸ 18 ۱۸

OFFICIEL

۸ 8 ۸

OFFICIEL

۱ 1 ۱

1878.



1 kran.



5 kran.

REPRINTS.



1 shahi, 1 kran, 1 to



2 shahi.



8 shahi.

5 sh

Types of the only genuine surcharges
of the 1886-87 issues.